

The Leader

"Two one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

Contents :

Page		Page		Page	
NEWS OF THE WEEK—		Highgate Cottage Gardens.....	857	Our Peace Principle	873
Continental Notes	853	The Miracles of St. Saturnia	857	More Gold	873
The Great Railway "Accidents" (?)	852	Public Opinion.....	858	A Bankruptcy retrieved	873
The Kafir War	854	The New "Dignity"	858	Transcendent Bravery of the Stamp-Office	873
An Oration to Dr. Newman	854	Personal News and Gossip	859	Social Reform—Association for the Middle Classes	873
Cuba and the United States	855	Miscellaneous	859	LITERATURE—	
Inquiries into the "Von Bock"	855	PEACE AFFAIRS—		Kingsley's Lecture	875
Mystery	855	London in September	859	John Drayton	877
English Threat to the United States	856	The Star-Spangled Banner raised in Europe	871	Proudhon	877
Religious Persecution in Germany	856	The New Austrian Loan	871	Books on our Table	874
The Search for Sir John Franklin	857	An "Imposing" Archbishop	872		
				PORTFOLIO—	
				Doubt	878
				On the Word "Talented"	879
				THE ARTS—	
				Doyle's Overland Journey to the Exhibition	879
				EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY	879
				ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE	880
				COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
				Markets, Gazette, Advertisements, &c.	880-81

VOL. II.—No. 77.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

SCHWARZENBERG has volunteered "explanations." Having cast to the winds the last tattered shreds of the constitution of the 4th of March, '49,—having disputed its very existence in any other shape than as a momentary expedient fortified by mental reservation,—this gallant and debonnaire Prime Minister deems it necessary to "protest against all idea of reaction on the part of the Emperor and his Government." The note we have not yet seen—only an abstract of it. The constitution is to be classed among those measures "which the Sovereign adopts, but may modify or repeal according to his convictions." A very large class indeed! Once more we thank the tutor of young Austria for allowing this *enfant terrible* to betray the game. Old Metternich (who is variously spoken of as preparing to start for Vienna and lying dangerously ill at Johannisberg) would have *finessed* in a different fashion.

This circular of explanations contains, perhaps, one of the last avowals of that exploded blasphemy of Right Divine which modern Europe will have to record. The Emperor is "only accountable to the Almighty":—for barefaced perjury. It may be that his People, whom he is so anxious to deliver from "fictions" and uncertainties, will be disposed to relieve him of this awful accountability. At all events, *next time*, they will put it out of the power of the Kings and Emperors to make promises, or to break them. The "pacific state of the capital" (in a state of siege) is insisted on! "It is believed that the popularity of the Emperor will not suffer"! not at all: both in kind and in degree it will be confirmed; but young Franz Joseph may yet live to learn the eloquence of the People's silence. The very fact, however, of this circular bespeaks the fear of consequences.

Another eloquent silence: young Franz Joseph wants money—he asks a loan of his subjects—dead silence. He sends abroad; but what security can he give, who is not to be bound, except, like a criminal witness, on oath?

In France, we find *La Patrie*, a semi-official organ, exultingly exposing the degradation of the Elysian alliances, in a paragraph of which the pith is, that Prince Schwarzenberg, the new *Amadis*, has declared himself strongly in favour of Prince L. Napoleon's reelection. Whereupon, almost simultaneously, the Janissaries of M. Baroche, that apostate lackey of Despotism, are set to do the dirty work of the Austrian spies. The razzia against German tailors and bakers, and other artisans, who thought to find shelter from the gaol and the scaffold under a Republican flag, is announced pompously, as one against the "Conspiracy of Paris." Any name with a Teutonic termination, any guttural thickness in pronunciation, is in itself a suspicion and a crime. But when two-thirds of the arrested are Germans the title of the plot must

[TOWN EDITION.]

be changed; so in the second act it is the Franco-German Conspiracy! The only French subjects inculpated were arrested because they had no reason to give for being in certain cafés when the police entered; if we except the brutal attack upon the office of the *Voix du Proscrit*, which is amply explained in the indignant official vindication we publish in another part of our paper. Here again mark what we have before noticed more than once; conscience-stricken Reaction, pursued by the logic of an implacable system, strikes wildly at the shadow of its coming doom. Grasping at the threads of the world-wide conspiracy of '52, it has only caught a few poor refugee German tailors! The French people are thus enabled to complete their experiences of the "Party of Order" in power.

La Presse searches official records of the old régime to show the quality of religion, and the respect for "the family" under the Monarchy. The reactionary interpretation of the third article of their creed, "Property," is exemplified by the last attack on a newspaper-office, imprisoning its commercial director, seizing the accounts and the cash, for no reason given but that the paper represented a proscribed party! Verily! France should know her saviours!

Simultaneously with the mock conspiracy of Paris was the discovery of a foreign branch of our own Police; and in the official journals of the French Reaction the arrest of some two hundred Germans is called a "warning and an example to England." Some of the arrests made in Paris are said to have been consequent upon information from London. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, we need not say how composed, appeals to the vigilance of Lord Palmerston, who *regrets* that he can do nothing. All this proves, however, that the new foreign branch of our Police is in being and at work. Will our Liberal Minister, *par excellence*, follow in the wake of M. Baroche? England will not be the tool of Austria.

The Royal Executioner of Naples treats us to his explanations also, in a sort of official notice of Mr. Gladstone's letters, which are denounced in true Bomba style as "calumnious diatribes": "false, absurd, and ridiculous stories." We are told that the amity of our Government is "most dear" to Ferdinand, who is surprised at the "persuasions made by a member of Parliament of a friendly power." We are promised a pamphlet, "that shall be sent to" Palmerston, in the hope that he will distribute it to the Legations, as a corrective to Gladstone. We fear our "roving pamphleteer" has botched his work, or, at least, has satisfied his Neapolitan clients as little as he intimidated the Turkish Vizier. Too much of "I and my bosom friends": not enough of downright comprehensive mendacity in that high-bred lucubration of which two hundred copies were instantly taken! We do not despair to find the good Novarro a type of "enlightened justice" and Pecchereda of the "wise execution of good

laws:" all proved from "authentic documents, and by the records taken from the archives of our law." Before the taste of Macfarlane is well out of our mouths, a second *bonne bouche*! Come and buy!

From Cuba we have nothing much more decisive: the idea is, that Lopez has been defeated—a fact to be anticipated, but not yet established. The papers say that the excitement in New York about the massacre at Havannah has abated—which may be true of the mere mob demonstration; but the mob at New Orleans has caught up the cry still more fiercely; and even the Government has taken a step which indicates a spirit of hostile vigilance: the mail steamers are *armed*, to resist that right of search which was enforced upon the Falcon. This is of course a proceeding distinct from any support of the insurgents in Cuba; it proves, however, that the American Government is not only prepared to measure strength with the Spaniards, but is willing to do so on the first opportunity.

The leading journal has been discussing the Cuban affair in a manner which will not escape notice in the Union. It declares that a time has come to maintain the international law violated by the invaders; and, affecting to consider the American Government "too weak" to look after its own citizens, it suggests that the maritime nations of Europe will join in eliciting "explanations" from the Government at Washington, and in "supporting" that Government against its own citizens! The *Times* often suggests that which will probably come to pass, and the Republic will know what it has to expect. We imagine that it will be rather nettled than pleased at the kind of support now promised to it.

In the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Harry Smith is not getting on very well in either of his two capacities—governor or general. As general, he has succeeded in driving the contumacious aborigines out of their own mountains into the colony; and the aborigines have made a good thing of their defeat: they have carried off 20,000 sheep, with oxen and horses in proportion. Possibly Sir Harry's best success lay in the recent attempt to divide the colonists, by removing the seat of government from Cape Town to Graham's Town. Some of the Graham's Town people were pleased; but in the old Cape Town we find men, not of the most violent party, once more talking about "passive resistance." Good Governor!

Let us turn once more to the Continent, not for the secular but the religious politics. Amongst other modes by which Austria is rendering itself intolerable is the suppression of that great movement originating with Johannes Ronge, which is not without its counterpart in this country,—a movement which seeks to find unity of religion in the sympathy of reverence and in reciprocal respect for the free action of thought. The suppression of the Free Congregations has been followed by acts

of individual persecution, which, as M. Ronge says, remind one of the cruelties of the sixteenth century perpetrated in the name of religion. We print elsewhere an instance of this. Herr Pressnegger is suddenly recalled from Paris by his family, interrogated as to imaginary visits to the European Democratic leaders while in London, ordered about by the police, finally separated from his family, and obliged to travel from Vienna to Brunn at his own expense. Suppose Baptist Noel, or George Dawson, or one of the Catholic converts on his return from abroad, being ordered about by Commissioner Mayne and Sir George Grey, and compelled at his own cost to separate from his family, and abide where the said Mayne might indicate, would Englishmen permit it? Not exactly. Yet we are the allies of these Sovereigns of iniquity who cast men into dungeons at Naples and Rome, and worry them to death in Prussia and Austria. Oh, for one month of Cromwell and Milton, that these abominations might be blotted out!

Yet as compared with Germany we may take heart in England—yes, in spite of the Anti-Papal aggression nonsense. Dr. John Henry Newman has been developing the most peremptory and logical form of Papal Catholicism, supported by the intelligent and clever Dr. Ullathorne, and the thorough-going Weedal. The Bishop of Birmingham came before a meeting as one "dead to the law;" nevertheless, as he truly said, "he lived, and they recognised his existence." "I am Duchess of Malfi still"—he is Bishop of Birmingham, though we must not call him so. But where is it that these reviewers of Gregorian Popery develop their doctrines? In Birmingham, the very place where there is the most strenuous political action, the very place where a true Free Catholicism is working with the greatest activity and progress. Birmingham is not afraid to listen nor to let Dr. Ullathorne call himself Bishop of Birmingham: Birmingham is not afraid of being converted "unknown," nor does it dread annexation to the Seven Hills; for Birmingham is strong and free, in hand, in heart, and head.

The aggression nonsense, indeed, was a mistake so transparent that even its author is aware of it. We understand that a letter is in existence, recently written, by Lord John Russell to a Roman Catholic friend, confessing that he had been in error, and promising to do no more mischief. Very good; if he will say as much in the face of the world, or act as much without saying it, people will begin to believe in him again, yea, even in his Reform Bill of "next session;" which is saying a great deal.

But the casualties of the Russell career are trifles compared to the casualties of the railway world. They are multiplying beyond the power of surprise to be astonished at them. The French are accused of recklessness in regard to human life; Napoleon would throw away a few soldiers, more or less, with much liberality; the Irish perpetrate a kind of mutual suicide with the most disinterested reciprocity; but every kind of lavishness is outdone by the wanton recklessness of the railway people. Butchers grieve to see mutton bruised, horse-dealers grieve over broken knees, but railway passengers are a live stock not thought to be lowered in market value by any amount of knocking about. Eels in a Hamburg boat, lobsters in a fishmonger's tub, passengers in an excursion train—perhaps it is an exaggeration to presume a perfect equality; for in the strict letter passengers have no saleable value. Look at the accidents recorded this week at Bicester, Hornsey, Nottingham, Leith, and Gateshead. Evidently the safety of passengers is "no matter." The railway is the last invention of our competitive system. "Each for himself and God for us all," cries your practical man—until he is smashed: and, perchance, he may wish that a director had really "loved his neighbour as himself," and may not despise the helping hand of a William Acton or a Frank Wyatt, although he is acting in total disregard of commercial principles.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The constant preoccupation of the Government of "honest" M. L. N. Bonaparte is to get out of the way by some means or other, fair or foul, the leaders of the Republican and Constitutional party, who oppose what is called a "legal barricade" to the prorogation of the Elysian faction: to decimate by fines and imprisonments the Liberal press; to "bring the disease out" as they call it in their horrid jargon, by driving the Democratic party into the streets for the defence of the last guarantees of freedom, and to carry favour with European absolutism by persecuting, arresting, and expelling the refugees, who had hoped to find a shelter under the Republican flag from the

violence of panic-struck tyrannies. But they dare not touch the representatives of the People: the time for *coups d'état* has gone by, or has not yet come. The People will not desert for a moment their fixed and sullen calm: they do not forget; they ponder; they compare promise with performance; they regret their stupid idolatry of a name; they suffer the intrigues of Courts and Cabinets, and the vexations of Spies and Police subsidized by Austria, as the price of support to the unconstitutional projects of the President, who, after all, has only six months' lease of power, and "there an end."

The first notice publicly taken by the Neapolitan Government of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, deserves to be inserted entire. It is in the shape of an official article in the Gazette of Naples, the sole remaining representative of a press under the present Constitutional régime:—

"If her Majesty the Queen of England, at the prorogation of Parliament had not assured both Houses of the amiable relations that subsisted between her and her foreign allies, the answer given by her Minister, Lord Palmerston, in the sitting of the 8th, to a question put by Sir De Lacy Evans on the state of this country, would have made us doubt whether in reality our Sovereign and this kingdom enjoyed amiable relations with the Government of Great Britain. And in truth if the noble lord accepts as facts the false, absurd, and ridiculous stories collected, as may be said, by Mr. Gladstone, in prisons and among galley slaves, as detailed in his letter to Lord Aberdeen—if, we say, he has given such faith to that correspondence as to support by his Ministerial language expressions calculated to excite against our Government the detestation of the human race, what other opinion can we form? We should add to this his declaration of sending, against all diplomatic usages and international rights, copies of the said correspondence to the British Legations near foreign Courts, to render still more prominent the charges thus made dishonouring our country, as if these Courts had not Ambassadors and Ministers of their own, whose duty it would be to report all that passed, and whose conscientious labours should spare others the fatigue of performing their duty. While we cannot conceal our astonishment and surprise at the unqualified and unexpected aspersions made by a member of Parliament of a friendly Power, the amity of that Power being most dear to us; while we are desirous of discharging from the minds of good men the fears and terrors inspired by these publications, which the implacable enemies of social order are ever forward in fomenting; while, thanks to the wise execution of our good laws and the impartiality of our enlightened justice, the Government is only occupied in consolidating the peace whose fruits the country so fully enjoys; while its constant care, directed to the punishment of the guilty, has been crowned with invariable success;—let us hope that the noble lord, from the bottom of his heart detesting everything that can oppose itself in the slightest way to such a praiseworthy object, will, of his own free will and the same solicitude, forward to all his Legations copies of the pamphlet that shall be sent to him—a pamphlet by which the calumnious diatribes of Mr. Gladstone are contradicted and victoriously demonstrated to be unfounded, by authentic documents and by the records taken from the archives of our law, so that his agents, being advised of the truth, will abstain from practices that are at all times reprehensible when for truth falsehood is substituted."

The Bishop of Oxford, it is said, is engaged on a tour of observation in Switzerland, and intends to carry his researches through the Papal States, as supplementary to the celebrated Gladstone letters.

In the *Cologne Gazette*, which has been forced to abandon all political discussion, a little paragraph throws a gleam of light on the attitude of the Elysée in the councils of Absolutism. If the great uncle could rise from his monumental repose to see the little nephew thus carrying out the traditions of "Napoleon!" But the descendants of the "grand army," and the sons of the heroes of the great Republic are awake!—

"The Schwarzenberg Cabinet, convinced of the necessity of maintaining the existing state of things, has resolved energetically to support the candidature of Prince Louis Napoleon. It is desirable to avoid any convulsion, and it is precisely for that reason that the prolongation of the President's powers would be preferred to anything else."

According to the correspondence of the *Semaphore* the question relative to the Hungarian refugees then staying at Kiutahia was at length settled. The Sultan had resolved to put an end to an unjust confinement, calculated only to compromise the character of his Government. The American steam frigate *Mississippi*, placed by the President of the United States at the disposal of Kossuth, was to repair from Smyrna to the Dardanelles on the 1st instant, to await their arrival. On the same day the refugees would quit Kiutahia, and embark at Jeumelik in a Turkish steamer for the Dardanelles. Kossuth was to be accompanied by M. Lemmi, a Tuscan, his private secretary; by Generals Perczel and Wisosky, and Count Bathiany, with their families, and twenty other superior officers. The frigate would convey these personages to America, stopping a few days in England.

By later intelligence we learn that the "*Mississippi*" had got ashore in Smyrna Bay, and all the exertions of two English and three Turkish steamers had been unable to get her off. How far this mishap may retard the departure of the exiles we are unable to say. Probably their present destination will be England, by a Peninsular and Oriental steamer.

THE GREAT RAILWAY "ACCIDENTS":

BICESTER, HORNSEY, NOTTINGHAM.

BICESTER.

Our title is a misnomer. The word *accident* does not apply to the catastrophes which we have to record. "Railway recklessness" would be better—or "railway indifference to life and limb" perhaps best of all.

An excursion train set out from Euston-station on Saturday evening for Oxford, via Bletchley and Bicester. It contained, perhaps, 700 persons, Bletchley was reached, and Winslow passed safely, the engine running at say thirty miles an hour. It neared Bicester-station on the single line, which at that place, by means of a siding, becomes double. There were two men on the look out, one at the signals, and one at the "points." The train came on at above twenty miles an hour. The driver had had no orders to stop at Bicester; the officers at the station had received orders to stop him. The green flag, indicative of caution, was waved, and instantly the red flag, a signal to stop, was waved also; but the train came on. The engine-driver intending to go through, the pointsman intending him to stop. Suddenly, near the points, the whole train was in confusion. The engine had mounted, and ran off the rails. The coupling of the engine and tender had broken, the carriages were disengaged from the tender, and the engine and the carriages were running side by side—off the rails. Then over they went—a crash, a tearing up of the rails, a doubling up of the carriages, a smashing of wood-work, and a dreadful shrieking of broken and compressed human beings, made up a scene which caused the heart to beat fast and the breath to quicken.

The rest is best described by the extracts of evidence before the coroner's jury, which sat on Monday, and the three following days, for so dire a smash could not happen without loss of life; and, indeed, we have this week read of several small battles in Kafirland where fewer were killed and wounded.

Mr. William Acton, a London surgeon, passenger by the train, published the following in the *Times* of Monday:—

"The best account I can give of the accident is as follows:—We left town by the half-past four excursion train for Oxford. At Tring we stood twenty minutes on a siding to allow the five o'clock express to pass. We then came at a very moderate rate on to Bicester. At a quarter to seven p.m., I was seated in the middle compartment of a first-class carriage, towards the centre of the train, when I felt a succession of jerks, as if the carriage was suddenly thrown back by several backward leaps, and instinctively caught the side supports. Our carriage was thrown on the left siding, and I successively heard crash after crash, expecting every moment my back would be crushed. Suddenly all was hushed, except the moans of the sufferers. My brother and myself immediately escaped, and found the carriages heaped one upon another, and the first compartment of the carriage in which I was, splintered, and people rushing about in all directions. The engine had run off the line, and was left behind the carriage I was escaping from, vomiting clouds of steam and smoke. My first care was to organize a system of assistance; and while the people were extricating the sufferers, I had them brought into the house of the station-master, whose wife gave us every assistance. I next collected four men, with a shutter, and as the wounded were seen out from among the timbers under which they lay, by torchlight, for it had now become quite dark, I had them removed to the inns, having previously prepared beds for their reception, and the greatest kindness was shown by the landlords. In this I was most ably assisted by Mr. Wyatt, a student at King's College, London, and a traveller like myself by the train, to whose indefatigable exertions the greatest credit is due. As they arrived, the wounded men were successively cared for in room after room. One poor fellow, who is now doing well, was about to be placed in the temporary dead-house, in the full belief of the railway labourers that life was extinct; warm bottles to his feet, however, brought him round, and he was placed in a warm bed instead of being laid on the bare boards with those of the sufferers who had already ceased to breathe. At about twelve o'clock the whole of the debris of the carriages had been carefully examined, and we could count our dead, many of the slightly wounded having, we supposed, gone on to Oxford; and at two o'clock, a.m., after having paid a visit to the sick, we retired to bed."

Mr. Francis Wyatt, the gentleman mentioned in the above extract, gave evidence of great clearness on Monday, a portion of which we quote. The carriage in which Mr. Wyatt travelled was not over-set:—

"When I got up, I had hardly done so when a woman jumped out of a carriage on me and others followed. I assisted them to descend, there was a man who ran after me, having his head cut and much excited. He had the railway livery. At that moment I saw more serious work. I looked forward and saw two carriages thrown over, and another lying on its side not so much knocked about. There was a first-class carriage which had all the locks bent, so that they could not be turned, and were knocked off. I met a person, apparently dead, carried by four people. I asked if he was dead. They said he was. That is the man who is since dead, and who had been trephined. I followed him and brought him to this house. I had found he was not dead. I stripped him, and took property off him, which I now



have. His skull was fractured. The calf of his left leg had been cut down to the posterior tibial artery. I considered him in so hopeless a state that I thought I should go to others to whom I might be of more service. I told him he would die. He took from his pockets the articles I produce (among which were 14s. in silver and a ring). I saw four or five more people taken out, all badly hurt. Some went on to Oxford; others I ordered beds for at this and other public-houses. None of these have died; but some are not out of danger. I treated sixteen whom I never saw again. The dead bodies were brought here. I made this house a kind of hospital by Mr. Acton's advice. I remained in attendance. Nothing could exceed the attention and kindness of the townspeople. Instead of finding any difficulty in obtaining beds, every assistance was rendered. The servant girl in that house had given up her bed to a sick child, on whom she attended all night. Five dead bodies were brought here and deposited where the jury has viewed them. Other surgeons were called in. Late at night several came from Oxford and operated on Luckett. A medical gentleman, named Acton, was in a first-class carriage which was smashed. He was not much hurt. He was assisted by me in attending to the sufferers. We attended all the cases together."

The serious work which Mr. Wyatt saw "forward" was very serious, tragical indeed. Under those smashed carriages lay six dead bodies; and several wounded. Some of the latter appeared before the coroner, and gave homely, but impressive, descriptions of the state of matters in the wreck.

William Bolton, of Olive-place, Camden-town, was in the carriage next to the engine. Luckett, one of the dead, was his cousin and with him. His brother also sat in the same carriage. He described the fatal overthrow. He heard a cracking and crushing of the carriages, as though something rushed in upon them; then the carriage seemed "to come restlessly," and he "resigned himself to bear what might come." Then the whole "bore down as with a clap of thunder," and he "was sawed out;" whence, the following will show:—

"After I had lain for some time under the carriages I became sensible, and I could talk and reason to the people outside. My legs were across another man's body. I could not see any lights, for I lay with my face to the ground. The man lying over me was also sensible. We talked to one another and tried to persuade each other to lie as still as possible. He asked me to pull off his handkerchief, which I managed to do. I do not feel much inconvenience from sitting. I knew I was on the ground by the earth getting up my nostrils. It was quite dark. I could feel pressure across the lower part of my back and across the groin; I felt no pressure about my head or shoulders. My head was fixed. There was room for me to move my hands and undo the handkerchief of the man across whom I was lying. There was no other one there to speak. I do not know what is the man's name, but believe he has been taken to the George. I could not myself tell how long I lay there. It was impossible for me to extricate myself. The lower part of the body was quite dead. From lying so long I was quite benumbed. I was brought to this house. I found that my limbs were not broken. I cried out that they were putting my legs too close together."

James Smith, an accountant, also residing at Camden-town, gives a companion picture. He was in the same carriage as Bolton:—

"Before the carriage was overturned I was thrown from my seat on my back. All was confusion. More than three hours elapsed before I was extricated. I spoke to the poor soldier as he was lying across me. There was a crush, and I felt an immense weight on my body, so that I could hardly breathe. There was great pressure on the lower part of my body. It was quite dark at that time. Before the accident it was getting dark. I had not space to move. I could not move my hands; my body was completely jammed in. I could just move my head. I did not once lose my recollection. I was certainly for three hours in that position. I knew that it was the soldier who was beside me, for I felt his epaulettes. There was no other soldier in uniform. His legs and the lower part of his body were thrown across my body. I presume he died very quickly. I heard him groan after that. I did not hear him again. I spoke to him, and then I found that he was a corpse. His head was leaning on my right shoulder; his face turned towards me, so that had he breathed I should have known. I heard him groan just after the crash, as we were thrown down; after that I heard him neither speak nor breathe."

James Smith, also, to his great honour, told the following touching anecdote:—

"I am anxious to speak of a boy who came to my assistance, for I think my life was saved by him. When the wood-work was sawn away so that my face could be seen, a wet handkerchief was put down to me. The boy crept through the aperture which had been made, and held down a wet handkerchief me, with great danger, I believe, to himself. Without that I should have fainted. I have since heard that the boy's name is King, and that he is the son of a widow in Bicester."

A jurymen, who had given his handkerchief for the purpose, stated that the boy had not used a stick but his hand.

The proceedings of the first day were principally for the identification of the bodies. At the end of the sitting the jury proceeded to view the place where the fatal event had occurred. Much of the debris had been removed, and the line had been repaired so that the usual traffic should proceed; but the shattered engine, the broken guard-

iron, the rail twisted into the shape of an enormous hook, and the large wooden post left standing, with part of its surface ground away, remained to denote the violent character of the accident.

The fact was clearly established at the examination on Tuesday that the officials at the Bicester station expected the train would stop there; it was as positively ascertained that the Oxford excursion trains usually ran through; and that on this occasion the engine driver had had no orders to stop at Bicester. He had taken in water at Winslow and intended to run straight on to Oxford. This accounts for the speed at which the train dashed up to the station—a speed which rendered it impossible for the driver to obey the signals to stop. According to his own account he did slacken speed in obedience to the customary signal, but that was nothing more than usual in passing a station. Carrier, the engine-driver, whose son, a promising lad of fifteen years of age, was killed in the smash, was examined on Tuesday and the most important point in his evidence was his answer to the following question:—

"From your experience as an engine-driver, can you form an opinion as to the cause of the division of the train?—My firm belief is, that at the time I came to the points they were open, and the engine passed on to the straight line, and immediately, from a cause which I cannot explain, I think the points were closed, which threw the carriages off the straight line on to the siding, and, by so doing, at the speed at which the engine was coming, it would naturally draw the carriages off the siding towards the straight line. On their coming off the rails, the axleboxes would break by the wheels coming in contact with the sleepers. That would put the wheels out of order and cause the carriages to break. One going in front and another behind they would be pushed one after another. The foremost carriages would be overturned by the pressure of the other carriages. What drew the engine off was the change of direction. The coupling-iron of the engine and tender and of the tender and guard's carriage were broken. It was the jerk when these were broken which did the mischief."

Carrier was positive that Wilmot, the man at the points, had hold of the handle, and that the engine passed the points on to the straight line, when Wilmot, loosing the handle of the points, turned the rest of the train, including the tender, on to the siding. This, of course, is most important evidence. Wilmot, if this account be relied on, must have changed his mind. First he appears to have thought that it would be better to send the train straight through, and for that purpose acted on the points. Then he suddenly loosed them. But Harris, who had charge of the gates on the Aylesbury road, which at that point crossed the line, asserts that he did not see Wilmot touch the points. In connection with this subject, the evidence of Mr. McConnell, superintendent of the locomotive department, must be taken into consideration. He came down on the night of the catastrophe:—

"After some time we got the line cleared, and opened for the traffic. I afterwards went to examine the engine, which I found embedded in the ballast close to the station-master's house. I saw a rail twisted in the driving-wheel. The rails which had been misplaced were put right before I arrived. On Sunday morning we tried the points by running an engine and some wagons over them. We found that, after running the train over the points from Bletchley towards Winslow, the points did not shut completely. The points in question are weighted to lead into the siding, and must be opened to admit a train on to the straight line. Believing that their inaction might have arisen from the dirt and dust of the previous night, I desired them to be cleaned and oiled, after which they acted properly. I have heard that the left hand point, coming from Winslow, was bent; if it was, the injury had been repaired before I saw it. I observed also that the end of the tie-rod connecting the points had been recently in the fire. I have since heard that the nut attached to the screw had been knocked off by the accident."

He thought that an engine proceeding at 20 miles an hour would have safely passed on to the siding had the points been "right." His explanation of the accident was as follows. He said in reply to a question from the Coroner:—

"Of course, any opinion I can form on this matter must be derived from appearances observable on the rails, and the position of the engine and carriages after the accident. Consistent with these appearances, the most probable cause, and, indeed, the only one I can reconcile to my own mind, is that the engine must have passed on to the main or straight line; that the points, from some cause which I cannot explain, seem to have been then altered; and that the tender must have taken the points into the down siding; that they continued to run in these positions for a short distance—say a few feet—the engine still keeping to the main line, until the tender came into contact with the end of the "guard" or "check rail," and then, springing up, a blow was given to the engine which caused it to diverge and leave the rails, tearing up the outer rail with it, and dragging the tender into the position in which it was found. The carriages, passing the engine with their own momentum, and perhaps, also, receiving a blow or some obstruction from the tender, were thrown off the line, and rushed forward against the gate-post on the down side of the railway, a massive piece of timber weighing 18 cwt., and firmly embedded several feet in the earth, on striking which they were broken up, and fell upon each other, down the small embankment at this portion of the line, in the positions in which they were found. From information I have col-

lected, and from observations I have made, such is my opinion. I cannot reconcile the appearances with any other explanation."

William Kirby, a porter at the Bicester station, was examined; but his evidence only showed that he had, acting on the orders of Mr. Bruin, station-master, put up the "red arm," indicative of caution; that only one excursion train had stopped at the station on a Saturday night, and that then information of the intended stoppage had been telegraphed.

The examination was continued on Wednesday, several servants of the company being examined. James Cobb, the guard of the train, asserted that he saw the signal to slacken speed; that the signal was obeyed; and he also declared that he saw the white light signal at the station, which means all right. A declaration was put in, signed by W. Miller and John Stow, purporting to be a declaration from Benjamin Hood, to the effect that the white light signal was "distinctly visible." But Blencowe, the night watchman, whose duty it is to light the signal lamp, deposed that he was not there until after the accident, and that when he arrived the lamp was not lighted; and James Sirett, a porter at the station, was "sure there was no lamp lighted" when the train sighted the station.

Mr. Bruin, the station-master said:—

"I have power to stop any train, although not publicly announced to stop. I have that power under my orders from Mr. Bruyeres, superintendent of police on the line."

He considered the signals quite sufficient to stop any train, even if coming at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour, within 200 or 300 yards of the station:—

"When I heard the beat of the engine first I thought it was coming too fast to stop at the station. That was before I could see it. I called to Wilmot to wave his red flag. Wilmot heard me, as he attended to my instructions. I don't know whether Harris heard. I am sure there was no light at the signal. If there had been, it could not have been a white light, but a green one. I saw the train coming. It was going by far too fast—very rapid; as I considered much too fast to pass any station, whether it was to stop or not. I called out to the porter Kirby to put up the station signal for a full stop. Both lines were right. I cannot form a conjecture as to the cause of the accident, unless dust had got into the points. The points are very good points. Wilmot is a very good steady man. I never had the slightest cause to complain of him. He has been here since the opening of the line, and had previously been sent to Wolverton to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the system of points and other matters. If there had been horses or two or three men passing with trucks, I have seen dust collect in the points and prevent their quite closing."

"A Jurymen: They are very dangerous then?"

"Mr. Bruin: There is no doubt there ought to be great caution, as the auxiliary signal-post shows. I never knew an instance of these signals being disregarded. I saw the engine jump just at the points. It is my opinion it jumped just on the points. If the points were not quite closed there was the danger. The speed was 34 or 35 miles an hour, as far as I can judge, when the train came to the points. I have known a train coming at as great a rate come on to the station. I should see no danger in it. In such a case the train would not be able to stop at the station. Whether the points had been right for the straight line or the siding, there was nothing to prevent the train from passing through. There is no other signal for stopping a train but the danger signal. The caution signal only means to drive slow; there is another signal to stop. There is no regular time for lighting the signal-lamp."

Mr. Dockray, resident engineer of the Buckinghamshire Railway, said he had never known the points out of order. It was requisite that the points should be held for the train to go straight through to Oxford. "The points should be held open till all the train had passed. A tender might be thrown off if the points were let go after the engine had passed." On being asked to what conclusion he had come as to the cause of the accident, Mr. Dockray said:—

"I am of opinion that the engine had passed the points when closed for the straight line. The tender had taken the siding, and all the carriages followed it; that, the courses of the engine and tender diverging from each other, the couplings were broken, and the engine left the line and went where it was found. The tender would be off the rails, and the carriages striking against the tender diverged in an opposite direction from the engine. The connecting-rod at the points has a shoulder which would have kept the points shut after the nut and screw were off if it had been held by the man."

"You can only account for the diversion by supposing the points let go after the engine passed?—Yes. The nut being broken would be the result of the heel-chair breaking."

"Supposing before the train came to the points the nut and screw were broken, and the tongue of the point left at some distance from the rail, is it possible that the engine by its impetus could have passed the points and continued over the straight line? It might. I am quite satisfied the points were closed for the straight line. I have no doubt at all the engine went on the main rail."

He was then asked whether he had known a similar accident at the same station. He had.

The accident alluded to was precisely the same on a small scale as that of Saturday. A passenger

writing to the *Times*, states that on passing the points at the other end of the station the engine went on one line and the carriages on the other. How was it that this warning was disregarded?

Wednesday's sitting wound up with the testimony of two witnesses, one Mary Russell, the other Thomas Smith, both present, who declared that Wilmot had hold of the handle of the points. Mary Russell said:—

"I was there for some time. Wilmot had his flag under his arm rolled up. On seeing Harris open his red flag Wilmot waved his till the train came near; he jumped down from the line and took hold of the bar. He put his hands upon it and held it down. I saw that it shook very much. While he was holding it down his hat fell off."

Thomas Smith, fourteen years of age, said:—

"I stood by the gate-post nearest to the points. I could see the policeman at the points. I am sure it was Wilmot, whom I knew. He stood on the bank near the points, just about the middle of the line, and waved his red flag. When the train came up Wilmot pressed down the bar. He held it as long as I saw him. He did not alter the position of it while I stood there."

Three witnesses were examined on Thursday:—Thomas M'Fadden, locomotive foreman at Bletchley; Wilmot, the pointsman; and Mr. Bruyeres, the superintendent of traffic on the line.

The gist of M'Fadden's evidence is that he "had no idea the train would stop at Bicester."

Wilmot said he had examined his points on Saturday, a quarter of an hour before the excursion train came in sight, and found them all right. He saw the train coming "too fast for stopping;" he waved his red flag with his left hand, while he held the points down with his right. He was certain he did not loose the points. "Everything was passed before he took his hand from the lever."

Mr. Henry Pringle Bruyeres gave most important evidence; the main points of which are as follows:—

The excursion train of last Saturday was not announced to stop at any station between London and Oxford. The excursion train of the previous Tuesday from Oxford to London did stop at Bicester, but the return train was announced not to stop at Bicester; passengers returning might travel by the 4.30 train to Bicester, or go on to Oxford and return to Bicester. The line at Bicester is a double line, with junction points, not a "siding." Every down train should go by the down line, and every up train by the up line. But Mr. Bruin had allowed previous excursion trains to run through, on what is called the up line; and this fact accounted for the speed at which Carrier approached the station. Mr. Bruyeres thought fifteen miles the highest rate of speed consistent with safety in passing through the points; but he said that the laxity allowed by the station-master removed all culpability from Carrier [who expected to pass down the up line as usual]. "There was nothing at the station at Bicester on Saturday night to prevent the train running through without accident." As to Mr. Bruin stopping the train, he had a right to do so if he chose. But he would be obliged to give a good reason for it. Mr. Bruyeres thought that the engine, unable to turn at the points, had mounted the rails and gone on to the straight line; that the tender took the siding, the carriages following, and hence the smash. He thought Mr. Bruin ought to have telegraphed to Winslow that the train should stop at Bicester.

The inquest adjourned until Monday.

HORNSEY.

The tragedy of Saturday was followed up by another on Monday. Between five and six o'clock on that day, an up-train of trucks, laden with coal, was suddenly brought to a stand-still at the Hornsey station, in consequence of the engine becoming disabled from some cause or other. As soon as the moving of the train was found to be impracticable, the station-master had the usual precautionary signals placed at the rear of the trucks, and sought the aid of a pilot engine from towards town. In a short time an up-luggage train appeared in sight, and on arriving near the station was duly stopped. Attention was then drawn to the safety of the Exhibition up-excursion trains—their period of passing that portion of the line having nearly arrived. In addition to the ordinary long-distance semaphore signal, a man was sent down the line some distance behind the luggage-train with flag and lamp, and the next train that came up was that filled with visitors from Hull, Grimsby, Boston, &c., which was safely stopped. Further precaution was then adopted, and behind this third train which was brought to a stand-still, two men were sent along the line, one to the extent of upwards of 1000 yards, with orders to exhibit the stop and danger signal, which the men said they duly complied with. While this was going on every effort was used to move the coal trucks one way or the other. At length the station being clear, the Exhibition train from Hull was signalled to come up to the platform; but the preceding trains being only a short distance ahead, it was necessary to detain it until they had been some way on the road. The usual red lights were out, and it is stated that the man, who had gone back more than 1000 yards, remained at his post. However, the Hull train had not been standing many minutes ere another,

filled with excursionists from Leeds, York, &c., and driven by two powerful engines, was observed to be coming up at a sharp rate. It was obvious that the long danger signals had not been noticed; and we may mention that neither of the trains in their ordinary course were appointed to stop at Hornsey. On the cry being raised, "A train is coming behind you, move on, move on," an attempt was made to put the Hull passengers in motion; and scarcely had the engine taken a few strokes ere another cry was given, a collision appearing inevitable, "Jump, jump." Several did so, and in a few moments the front locomotive of the York train came in fearful contact with the rear of the Hull carriages. The last three carriages of the Hull train were second-class; and, as we were informed by an eye-witness, they were thrown upon one another and shattered almost to pieces. The excitement and confusion somewhat subsiding, attention was immediately directed to the injured passengers. The Reverend Mr. Snell, of Fleet, near Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, was removed in a most dreadful state of suffering. He had sustained a concussion of the spine, an injury which utterly prostrated the whole of his lower extremities. Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, of Tyler-street, Hitchin, who was accompanied by her son and daughter, also received much injury. She was pronounced to have sustained a fractured leg near the knee-joint, and fractured ribs. Her son and daughter were also injured about the face and legs. Mr. Jackson, a medical gentleman, who had come up from Lincolnshire, was found insensible. He had been seriously struck on the head, and blood was flowing from his ears. Mr. Folkes, a gentleman living in Upper Southweek-terrace, Connaught-square, also sustained contusions, as did other parties.

NOTTINGHAM.

About two miles south of Nottingham there was a collision on Wednesday, ending in the death of John Taylor, a stoker, aged twenty-five.

At seven o'clock a Mansfield luggage-train, which ought to have started at half-past six, left the Nottingham station, causing the seven a.m. passenger-train for Derby to be delayed a short time, until it was presumed that the line would be clear. On the luggage-train arriving at a point where the Mansfield branch line diverges from the main line, the engine was detached for the purpose of adding some loose carriages which stood on a slip line preparatory to joining them to the train and carrying them forwards. Although the guard knew that the passenger-train would speedily be on its way for Derby, its time then being expired, he did not think it necessary to take steps to stop it if it were coming, or of making a clear road for it. The conductor of the passenger-train, after a reasonable delay, started on his journey, and, no signal being given, he appears to have apprehended no danger. A very thick fog prevailed at the time, so that the driver of the second train says he could scarcely see ten yards before him, and he did not observe the stationary waggons until close upon them. He then suddenly reversed his engine, and, perceiving that a collision was inevitable, jumped to the ground. Instantly afterwards his train ran into the luggage waggons. The shock, in consequence of the engine being reversed, and the regular speed not being attained when the certainty of an accident was discovered, was not so severe as it otherwise would have been, and the results were much less fearful than might have been expected from the nature of the accident. The driver (Samuel Sketchley) escaped comparatively unhurt, but his stoker was found near the tender on the ground in a state of insensibility, with his thigh, chest bone, and one or two ribs, fractured. He was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital at Nottingham, where he died in an hour and a quarter afterwards. None of the passengers were injured further than being severely shaken, and comparatively little damage was done to the engine or luggage waggons. It is supposed that Taylor met with his death in jumping from the engine, his foot catching against the wheel and precipitating him with great force to the ground.

Besides these great catastrophes several small accidents have occurred, making altogether a dreadful loss of life.

On Tuesday evening, as a special train was leaving Ratcliffe-bridge station, on the East Lancashire line, for Bury, with passengers who had been to Ratcliffe races, a female named Taylor, who had just arrived on the platform with her two daughters, made a rush at the last carriage but one to get upon the steps, but missed the handle of the door, and fell by the side of the train. The poor woman was dragged between the foot-board and the platform a short distance, when her legs got across the rails, and were passed over by the wheels of the last carriage. One of her limbs was nearly severed from the body, and the other was dreadfully crushed. She was carried to a public-house near the railway, and surgical assistance obtained, but she died in about four hours afterwards.

While a goods' train was coming in from Leith Junction, about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, a man, apparently a labourer, was observed lying on the opposite line of rails, with life all but extinct. Assistance was immediately procured from St. Margaret's, and he was removed first to the station at Waverley-bridge, and

then to the police-office. To all appearance, he had, in a state of helpless inebriation, wandered upon the line, and been overtaken by the train which leaves for Manchester at nine o'clock. The body was frightfully mutilated, both feet, together with the right hand, having been cut off, and he died shortly after having been discovered. He was a middle-aged man, and as yet has not been identified.

As the quarter-past five a.m. train from Shields and Sunderland was passing the bridge crossing the High-street, Gateshead, on Monday morning, and approaching the high level bridge crossing the Tyne, it ran into two engines standing on the line. The passengers were knocked about, many of them receiving serious bruises about the head and face, though none of them were dangerously injured.

Some minor but important matters connected with railway administration are before us. Crowded excursion trains have become so common, that more efficient arrangements for the safety of the public are imperatively called for. Take an instance. The second cheap excursion train for the season, from Southampton to London, says the *Standard*, ran on Monday. The train was to start at half-past six in the morning, and return at night. At six o'clock upwards of 3000 persons were assembled before the Southampton Railway-station. The carriages for the train had not arrived, however, from London at the time for starting, and the crowd was, consequently, kept outside the station until the carriages did arrive, which was not until seven o'clock. When the station-doors were opened, the crowd was so great, and so eager to get in, that the windows of the station were broken, several persons were injured, and a great number of hats, shawls, bonnets, caps, and shoes were lost. Numbers of women fainted or were taken ill, and children were nearly crushed to death. A large number of Southampton tradesmen and others allowed their servants to travel by the cheap excursion train on Monday, generously paying their fare and expenses up and down. A large posse of "maids of all work," dressed respectably, each with a little basket of provisions for the day, went with the crowd congregated early before the station. Owing to the immense pressure of the mob many of these poor servants had their clothes torn.

It is the practice of the South-Western railway to send convicts by the ordinary trains. "Viator" has informed the *Times* of this, with a view to compel attention. Writing from Dorchester on the 6th, he says:—"A day or two since I wrote you on the practice of this railway company of sending the convicts sentenced to transportation from this town to London by their second-class carriages, and by the ordinary trains. I find now that some more transports will be removed to London on Thursday next, and unless you interfere by inserting this, and naming the directors of the company, the tendency of their being sent among the second-class passengers will be doubtless again enacted."

THE KAFIR WAR.

By far the most unsatisfactory batch of Cape intelligence yet received was brought by the *Hellepont*, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday. Bands of Kafirs have penetrated into the colony. The mail between Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort has been stopped, and the escort nearly destroyed. Major Warden has been beaten on the Orange River. And while Sir Harry Smith has been fruitlessly scouring the Amatolas, the Kafirs have been plundering and murdering within the frontier:—

"The latest intelligence from the seat of war on the departure of the last mail, was, that Sir H. Smith was preparing for a combined movement of the two divisions of the army, under General Somerset and Colonel Mackinnon, against the enemy in the Amatolas. This was carried into effect on the 26th of June; their operations continued until the 30th, and were attended with signal success. Two thousand two hundred head of cattle fell into the hands of the troops, and the enemy was driven with considerable loss from one of his strongest positions. The casualties on our side were, one sergeant and eight rank and file killed. Lieutenant Bruce, Seventy-fourth Highlanders; Captain Melville, of the levies, and seventeen rank and file wounded (two mortally). On the 2nd, General Somerset continued his operations in the Amatolas, and succeeded in driving the enemy from some of his favourite fastnesses. Sir Harry, however, warned the colonists in the general order that a result of this successful movement might be the dispersion of the defeated Kafirs in small marauding parties within the colony, where they become most formidable, and fearfully has his Excellency's prediction been verified, for although General Somerset was directed immediately to establish posts along the line of the exposed districts to prevent the incursion, the ravages they committed before this could be done, owing to the small force at his disposal, have been frightful. It appears that Mackinnon, with the Kafirs and rebel Hottentots who were routed out of the Amatolas, crossed the upper "springs" of the Konap, and thence precipitated themselves on the colony; and before they could be checked by a sufficient force the property swept off and destroyed was immense. It is stated that the whole of the fine tract of country watered by the Barians, the Kaga, the Konap, and the Kat rivers is devastated; the dwellings of the inhabitants are laid in ashes, while not less, it is affirmed, than 20,000 Merino sheep, 3000 head of cattle, and 300 horses have been swept away by the enemy within the last six weeks."

The affair of the mail is thus described by the *Cape Town Mail*, dated July 26:—

"Yesterday evening a party arrived in town under command of Lieutenant Thackeray, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, which officer brought the following intelli-

gence:—The usual post to Fort Hare, consisting of the man with the mail-bags, and an escort of eight or ten mounted burghers, left Graham's Town on Wednesday morning (July 23), about nine o'clock: they were accompanied by Mr. S. P. Impey, and Mr. Curley, both residents in Fort Beaufort, and who, having been some days in town on business, were returning to their homes, wives, and families. They were both active young men, from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age, who had been married and settled within the last two or three years. The party reached Fort Brown in safety, but between Fort Brown and Leeuwe Fontein, while rising the hill from the Konap, and while totally unsuspecting of danger, they were fired upon by a large party of Hottentots, who were ambushed by the side of the road. Mr. Impey, Mr. Curley, and three of the escort, were shot dead on the spot, not having the opportunity of even returning the fire of their cowardly assailants. Other three of the escort were wounded, one of whom secreted himself in the bush; the man in charge of the bags, who was the only unhurt person in the party, and two of the wounded men, made their way to Leeuwe Fontein, where they reported what had taken place. The enemy were stated to be at least 200 in number, all Hottentots, with the exception of two Kaffirs, and they extended along the line of road for a distance of 200 yards. Lieutenant Thackeray, and about twenty-five men, went to search for the bodies the same night. They found Mr. Impey and two of the escort on the road, perfectly stripped of their clothing, and took them back to Leeuwe Fontein. The next day in coming forward to Graham's Town they discovered a little further down the road Mr. Curley and the other man, and they also found the wounded man who had secreted himself. These they brought on to Fort Brown. There they further ascertained that a similar catastrophe had befallen a patrol sent out to look after some stolen cattle. Six of the men, by some chance, had been separated from the rest, when they were suddenly attacked, four of them killed on the spot, one wounded and supposed to have been also killed, and the sixth man still missing.

General Somerset instantly sent out a patrol of 200 men, with orders to remain at the bush, until they had destroyed or dispersed the Kafir party.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the Cape on August 1, respecting matters political, says:—

"Much excitement and speculation were occasioned by the character and tenor of the despatches received from England, as notified in the supplements to the several Cape Town papers. Some people are so sanguine as to believe that the Governor will immediately act upon them, and that the Council, as now constituted by authority, will be forthwith summoned to meet, and that the first meeting will be held in Graham's Town. Of course there is a diversity of opinion on the subject; but we believe the general feeling in this place is in favour of such a measure being adopted. It is evident that something is requisite to be done, in order that the whole public business of the colony may not thus remain for an indefinite period in abeyance.

The *Zuid Afrikaans*, however, does not so coolly speculate upon the aspect of public affairs:—

"It is, indeed, awful to reflect upon the consequences which must result from an obstinate adherence to the present injudicious policy. The Colonists are quiet, they are peaceful, they are patient; yea, we know it, that even without our advice no single act of violence will disgrace their proceedings; but it is as well to bear in mind what was wrought by their passive resistance in a former struggle with the home authorities, when tyranny attempted to force and crush them."

And in the same journal, July 31, we find the following estimate of the state of the eastern districts:—

"Never yet have the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Eastern districts been overhung by such a cloud as at present, but never yet were they so entirely abandoned to their fate. For a space of seven months has the war been carried on, and yet every day shows that, so far from being either checked or dispirited, the enemy becomes more daring and successful, and is now effectually sweeping the country between Uitenhage and Graaf-Reinet of all cattle, and laying every homestead he passes in ashes."

It is clear that Sir Harry Smith simply holds his position, and that no way has been made towards finishing the war. As to the native chiefs, Krelli is still pacific, but doubtful; Sandili is said to be dejected; Pato remains faithful; and the rumour runs that Seyolo replied to a question from the Fingoes, that since he had lost his country and his cattle he did not desire peace. Things could not be more alarming.

AN OVATION TO DR. NEWMAN.

Birmingham is assuredly bearing away the bell for Catholic activity. Dr. Ullathorne and Dr. Newman are not disposed to allow the public mind to slumber. A small ovation took place on Friday week in honour of Father Newman, whose Corn-exchange Lectures have commanded so much attention. Dr. Ullathorne headed his faithful retainers, and the Catholic flock mustered in considerable numbers at the Corn-exchange, the scene of Dr. Newman's oratoric displays.

There are three interesting points in this meeting, which throw some light on the state of Catholic opinion and Catholic tactics. First, of course, is the vote of thanks, worded as follows:—

"That the thanks of the Catholic clergy and laity of Birmingham are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Very Reverend Dr. Newman, for his recent course of lec-

tures on the present position of Catholicism in England; and with the expression of their admiration of the lectures, they wished to join their sense of the honour conferred upon them in his having selected Birmingham as their place of delivery."

Dr. Weedall proposed this resolution, and, *en passant*, expressed his regret and astonishment that "in the late excitement men threw overboard and endeavoured to destroy that Church which, although external to them, might act as a great breakwater to stay the raging billows of infidelity, immorality, Socialism, and unblushing licentiousness. (*Cheers.*)" Mr. Hardman seconded the resolution, which was carried amid "enthusiastic applause."

Dr. Newman presented himself. It is in his speech we find the second interesting point. The state of dry decay in which the Church of England at present barely exists as a Church, is finely indicated:—

"It was a curious thing for him to say, though he was now of mature age, and had been very busy in many ways, yet this was the first time in his life that he had ever received any praise. He had been in other places, and done works elsewhere, before being a Catholic, but there was no response, no sympathy; it was not the fault of the people, for they could not respond. Some instruments could only make beautiful music, and some from their very nature could only make a noise. So it was with such a body as that to which he once belonged—they could only make a noise—no echo, no response, no beautiful music. But it was quite different when a person went into the Catholic Church."

Dr. Ullathorne, on rising to acknowledge the vote of thanks, carried on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, was greeted with "Three cheers for the Bishop of Birmingham," and he accepted the cheers in that capacity.

"He was, alas! a proscribed outlaw—a rejected person. (*Cries of 'Never.'*) He was one dead, positively dead to the law—by the laws of this country. (*Cries of 'Shame!'*) Nevertheless he lived, and they recognized his existence."

He described the results of the agitation in Ireland and England, using expressions that deserve attentive consideration:—

"In England the result had been that to the knowledge of every man had been brought a fact which otherwise might have been concealed—that there was in this country rising and being developed a power which could not be overcome—the power of that ancient Church of which they had heard and read so much, and of which they saw the great works all around them. That had been the natural result of the agitation. It had also aroused drowsy Catholics and those who felt no zeal for their faith—it had awakened in them a zeal and earnestness which they had not before—it had thrown Catholics more prominently together, and it had united the Catholics of England and Ireland, clergy and laity, in a more intimate manner than was ever before known."

But this was not the chief topic. There is an unpleasant amount of sarcasm, though perfectly just as regards his opponents, in his description of what he calls "the special ingratitude" of Protestantism in the Aggression agitation:—

"For," he said, "whatever vitality, as it was called, whatever signs of life, whatever disposition there was to do religious works in this country, whatever zeal was manifested for building churches, establishing schools, institutions for visiting the poor, or in any manner attending to the supply of what were called the religious wants of the people, was almost exclusively owing to the contact of Protestants with the Catholic Church. What would the Protestant Church have been at that moment but for the presence of the Catholic Church to keep in it something like life, energy, and animation? (*Cheers.*) How could it go on protesting unless it had its enemy against which to protest? How could there be such places as Exeter-hall, and so many religious societies, and so many motives for collecting money, if they had not Catholicity and Catholics of the land continually to contend against? As, therefore, they were the salt of the Protestant life, as they were necessary to its existence, he thought it exceedingly ungrateful to treat them in the manner they did."

The Roman Catholic bishops, it would seem, do not want "territorial titles." The announcement of the fact is curious and instructive:—

"What the Church of Rome wanted was not territorial titles; it was not to be called 'Lord, Lord,' for which they contended. It was not that which they desired or sought after. 'Your Grace' and 'My Lord,' were the titles which the Government readily gave to the Catholic bishops of Ireland and the Colonies, but they were not the titles they contended for in this country; in this country a Catholic bishop was not a baron, nor did he hold in any sense of the constitution of England a territorial title, for a title territorial was one that emanated from the Sovereign, but Catholic titles which, more correctly speaking, were designations, were titles derived from spiritual authority, they related to office, not to territory; for instance, there was no Catholic Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury, but there was a Catholic Bishop of the *souls of Shrewsbury*. Their bishops were bishops of certain dioceses, not speaking of the ground or houses over the surface of the country, but bishops over the Catholic souls which were to be found in the territory." After the bishop's speech, the meeting terminated.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Cuban affairs still occupy public attention. The communications which reached us by the Africa on

Saturday and the Caltic on Tuesday add but little to the information already before the public, respecting the fate of Lopez.

The intelligence groups itself naturally under two heads; the insurrectionary war, and the agitation in the States consequent upon the Havannah massacre. With respect to the former the rumour that Lopez had beaten Enna is confirmed by a long note signed Xavier de Isturitz (Spanish Minister in London), published in the *Times*. Isturitz admits the fact, but assumes that by this time the invading force is routed and Lopez made prisoner. He also justifies the massacre of the Americans, and warmly praises the Spanish troops. Reports coming from the Americans represent Lopez as making head successfully against General Enna, as being joined daily by volunteers from the people and by deserters from the troops. The assumption of Isturitz is, of course, conformable to the accounts from the Spanish side, which are to the effect that General Enna had captured nearly the whole of the invading force including Lopez. With these contradictory narrations before us we must suspend judgment.

But the facts are positive as to the influence of the massacre on the people of New Orleans and other Southern cities. The Empire City brought the remains of Colonel Clendenin and Captain Victor Ker, who were so inhumanly murdered by the Spanish Government at Havannah, to New Orleans, on the 21st ultimo. A deep feeling of awe pervaded the whole community. Thousands of persons endeavoured to get a sight of the coffins containing the dead bodies. Minute guns were fired after sunrise in honour of the murdered liberators. Consequently business was nearly suspended for two or three days before the departure of the mail on August 23. Hundreds of men were pouring in, ready to take part in the patriot cause. Two steamers with reinforcements left the port on the 21st. Daily the excitement increased, rising at length to an ungovernable height. On the 21st ultimo a large body of the Cuban Liberators, composed mostly of western men, having become exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper *Union*, attacked the office, broke the windows and doors, and rushed into the office. They threw the press, cases of types, and furniture into the streets. The mob totally destroyed everything belonging to the office. The crowd outside was so dense, and the excitement so great, that the police could not interfere to check the riot. After the office was demolished, the Liberators marshalled their legions, and proceeded to the cigar store (kept by a Spaniard, who had made himself obnoxious to the patriots), at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier-streets, broke the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable. By this time the crowd had swelled to an immense number, and the cry was raised, "Let's pay a visit to the Spanish Consul." This was responded to by a tremendous shout. The crowd then moved on to the office of the Spanish Consul, and a scene of the wildest disorder ensued. The men appeared to have run mad with excitement. They fiercely attacked the house, threw the desks, papers, and furniture of all kinds into the streets. They tore down his sign, and marched in triumph with it to the meeting in Lafayette-square. "The attack on the office of the Spanish Consul," says a writer from New Orleans, "was caused by a report (which is undoubtedly true), that he had received by the Empire City, letters from some of the murdered Americans, and refused to give them up when demanded by their friends."

The next day the excitement had not subsided; but the Liberators rioted all day, making an attack on the City Prison, in which the Spanish Consul had taken refuge. The cigar shops kept by Spaniards were nearly all destroyed during the night of the 22nd.

So profound was the impression produced all over the States by the intelligence from Cuba, that the President, accompanied by his Home Secretary, returned abruptly to Washington from a pleasure tour in Virginia. Instantly the steam-ship Sarana was ordered to Havannah to institute inquiries into the "massacre," and the searching of the Falcon.

The latest letters inform us that the mail steamships plying between New York and Havannah and Chagres are being armed. The Cherokee, which sailed last from New York for Chagres, via Havannah, went well armed, having on board ten fine guns, six of which were for the Falcon. This has arisen out of the mistake committed by the Spanish ships of war firing across the bows of the Falcon, which gave great offence to the Americans. It will be no longer safe for Spanish war-steamers to fire at American mail-steamers!

INQUIRIES INTO THE "VON BECK" MYSTERY.

We have a great number of letters on the "Baroness von Beck" affair, urging us to search it to the bottom, in order that the party of the People, of whatsoever country, may know the truth. We have not neglected that duty, at the same time that we desire to give all an opportunity for a frank explanation. Many circumstances of great importance have

come to our knowledge; but in a shape far too imperfect to be used publicly; however, we are assured that explanations shall be given, full and unexpected. Meanwhile, nothing but good can be done by publishing the following letter, addressed to Mr. George Dawson, from Mr. Francis Newman, a gentleman whose understanding is so clear, and whose sense of honour is so delicate:—

7, Park-village East, Regent's-park, London, September 9, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—Hearing from a mutual friend that you are uncomfortable at not having been warned by Mr. Pulszky against the impostress Von Beck, I am induced to write to you. If it were possible for these whispers of dissatisfaction to be expressed as plainly to Mr. Pulszky himself as they are to others, and if he knew that friends as well as enemies make them, he would himself say all that could be needed. And yet not all; there are things which friends can say for him, but which he would not say for himself.

I wish then to tell you, not for your information solely, but for that of other friends of Hungary who have been deceived, that early this year some charitable ladies applied to me for the character of this Von Beck, whom they discerned not to be ladylike manners, and suspected not to be a baroness. I consulted Mr. Pulszky, and received in substance the following reply:—"The Baroness von Beck has made herself my calumniator; therefore, as she has injured me, my testimony against her would seem to be that of an enemy. I wish not to be in the position of avenging my personal injury, and I heartily desire to keep aloof from her. Yet, when asked, I must reply, that my knowledge of her gratuitous attack on me is enough to destroy confidence in her truth. As to her book, I dare say she tells truth as to what she saw herself; but I regard it, as a whole, a mere mad-up story, quite untrustworthy. Whether she is or is not a baroness, I do not know; that she is in great pecuniary distress I have no doubt; and if any ladies will waive the question of her honesty and moral goodness, and will see in her only an indigent Hungarian exile, and will relieve her as such, I think they will perform a great act of charity. Yet I advise that they should not give her much money at a time; for she seems to lavish all she has with unthinking generosity on bad persons around her." In consequence of this reply, the ladies engaged a resident Hungarian (not a refugee) to dole out small sums to the baroness. It was not then suspected that she was a spy, in receipt of pay from Austria, much less from our own Ministry (oh, shame and disgrace to England!) But it is now impossible to doubt that her liberality to the bad men round her was a mere spending of Austrian and English moneys given her for the purpose. Mr. Pulszky's insight into her position no doubt grew clearer, when his convictions arose that some of these "bad men" were Austrian spies; and beset as he is with hired calumniators, who misinterpret every action of his, in order to breed discord among the refugees, he has an extremely delicate part to play. It was necessary to his safety to say nothing that might be a pecuniary damage to the Baroness or her faction, unless he could promptly and cheaply justify it in a court of law; for if he had laid himself open to an action, the Austrians would have instigated a prosecution, and have supplied her with unlimited funds for conducting it. They would pay thousands to entangle him in difficulties. Their hirelings have done their utmost (not unsuccessfully) in discrediting Mr. Pulszky with the refugees, by the outcry that "he does not raise money enough for them;" and it was morally impossible for him to step forward and say—"Do not give money to such persons," until he had full legal proofs of imposture. When, after the arrival of Mr. Paul Hajnik, it was at last discovered who the pseudo-baroness was, and proof was gained that would insure prompt conviction, Mr. Pulszky acted decisively; for I presume I may take for granted that the recent prosecution conducted by his friend Mr. Toulmin Smith was in fact his doing.

It now remains for Englishmen to insist on tearing off the mask from our abominable secret-spy system, and endeavour to show the Hungarian and Hungaro-Polish refugees who are deluded by the spies, that Pulszky is hated by Austrian and feared by English despots, because he is trusted by Kossuth, and that factious attack on an honourable, wise, and energetic man is doing the work of a perfidious and implacable enemy. If you choose to publish this, so much the better; but I must add, that I write without consulting Mr. Pulszky, and without having communicated at all with him for seven weeks past, as I have been absent from home.

I am, Dear Sir, sincerely yours,

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

ENGLISH THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES.

We find the following in the columns of the *Times*. The influential position of that journal in regard to the political parties happening to manage our affairs, gives great importance to this threat, for the hint really amounts to a menace:—

"These predatory expeditions, the chance of more serious hostilities, and the possibility of their success in Cuba, are all matters of serious injury to ourselves. All civilised nations have a common interest in repressing a wanton spirit of invasion, which holds sacred no territorial rights and no public engagements; but how much more are we interested in the defence of these rights when our own territories are the next to be assailed! If the resistance to these attempts is uncertain or feeble, they are continually repeated. To avoid the renewal of these calamities, and the danger of more serious hostilities at a future, but not distant, period, it is the evident duty and interest of the great maritime powers to support the Go-

vernment of the United States to the fullest extent in its laudable efforts to fulfil its engagements to a friendly power, and to oppose, if possible, an insurmountable barrier to these lawless aggressions. Lawless as they are, if they are not steadily opposed by those who have the power to resist them, they will at length inflame the American nation, and triumph over the resistance of the present Government. We are most anxious the causes of war should not be multiplied in the world, or the present peaceful and industrious condition of mankind disturbed; but there are interests which must be defended in order that peace itself may be secure, and we do not hesitate to express our conviction, that the occupation of the port of Havannah by an aspiring maritime power, capable of using all the advantages of that position against the trade and the Colonial dependencies of European States, would be an event to which this country ought not to submit. A British Minister who should allow such a change in the distribution of maritime power to be effected, without using the most strenuous exertions to prevent it, would deserve to be ranked with the weakest and most incapable servants of the Crown, and we are confident that the result would speedily demonstrate the insecurity of a peace preserved on such terms. If the Southern States are allowed to incorporate Cuba, and to strengthen the slave-holding interest in the Union by that enormous acquisition, the North will turn in self-defence upon the nearest territory, which it may seize to restore the balance of power, and that territory is our own. One act of violence and rapine will follow another, until the popular cry will be for the expulsion of European authority from the North American continent and the West Indian islands. To that doctrine the only answer we can make is, that the European States have a common interest in holding their own possessions, and especially in protecting them against unlicensed and piratical warfare; and, though we are not unused to the vehemence of popular oratory at American meetings, we are well assured that the good sense of the nation will not attempt what it cannot hope to effect. Fortunately in expressing these opinions we are saying no more than the American Government, and every reflecting politician in that country will be ready to admit; and, in desiring to strengthen the basis of the general peace by rendering all attacks on it more hopeless and criminal, we are not defending any peculiar interest of this country, but the faith of treaties, the respect of international law, and the welfare of the world. The local administration of the United States renders it extremely feeble in preventing the occurrence of such outrages; but at least the Federal Government can take care that there shall be no doubt as to the policy to be pursued by the Union towards its neighbours; and the recurrence of this aggression seems imperatively to require that explanations should be exchanged with Spain and the maritime powers in such terms as to leave no doubt upon the intentions of the American Cabinet for the future."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.

Lower Mount-cottage, Lower-heath, Hampstead, Sept. 11, 1851.

SIR,—You will oblige me much by inserting the following letter in your journal. It contains facts which call to mind the cruel persecutions against the Protestants in Austria in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I need say nothing to enforce them on the attention of civilized nations. The House of Hapsburg cannot in the nineteenth century burn heretics at the stake; but it finds a way, nevertheless, to kill them slowly and surely.

The writer of the letter is a member of the Presiding Committee of the Free Congregation of Vienna, dissolved by violence, as described in my last communication to you. At the time I established that congregation in 1848, he was one of the most intelligent and active members, and during my stay there was elected by the congregation on the committee. When, with the victory of the Imperialists in the last days of October, 1848, the unhappy epoch of despotic reaction came upon the Peoples of Austria, and when both the ministers of the congregation had been removed by Government authority, Herr Pessnegger—this is the name of the noble-minded man—took the management of the congregation into his hands and discharged the duty with ability until August, 1851. He was an employé of the National Bank of Vienna. The Government procured his dismissal from that office, because he was a member of the Free Congregation, and threw him for six weeks into prison. In the course of the present summer Herr Pessnegger, accompanied by three youths, sons of a friend, came to London to visit the Great Exhibition. After his return to Austria he was subjected to the persecutions related in the subjoined letter.

Persecutions like these, detailed as they are in the words of a heartbroken father, speak so impressively that every feeling man must sympathize with this victim of Imperial tyranny, and must join in the honest indignation of outraged manhood against such arbitrary and barbarous proceedings.

I have entered into communications with my friends in Germany with a view to remove Madame Pessnegger and her son from the vengeance of the Jesuits. I am, however, singly too weak to render efficient assistance in this and like cases, and I am, therefore, obliged to appeal to all friends of humanity and especially to the generosity of the English people to aid me in this struggle against the Jesuits. I cannot sit still tamely while noble-minded men and women, who have laboured with zeal and sacrifice for the cause of religious liberty and progress, are suffering from the insane persecutions of German Governments. I cannot refrain from an appeal to the generous sympathies of Englishmen when so many congregations and schools established by me, often at the risk of life itself, are crushed by the weight of lawless power. It is the cause of humanity.

I hope, Sir, in a future letter to be permitted to detail other cases of persecution which have come to my knowledge, particularly the barbarous treatment by the Prussian Government of the venerable Professor Nees von Esenbeck, now in his seventy-sixth year, a name well-known to the savans of England, simply because this excellent man is a member of the free Catholic congregation of Breslau.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHANNES RONGE.

[Extract of a letter from Herr Pessnegger of Vienna to the Reverend Johannes Ronge.]

"Brünn, August 21, 1851.
"When I arrived at Paris, a telegraphic message intimated that my presence was immediately required at Vienna. When I arrived there, on the 5th of July, to the most cordial salutations of my family the anxious question was joined, whether I had had any intercourse while in London with Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, or Louis Blanc. I said that I had not; which was the fact. They were astonished; for on that pretext the police had made a domiciliary visit under a special order from the Government, when they took possession of all my papers, including those connected with the management of the congregation; they even seized the various ministerial decrees on the subject of the free congregations. The frequent inquiries made at my house by the police if I had returned to Vienna showed that ulterior proceedings were in contemplation. People even hinted at banishment. On the 10th of July I was summoned before the police, when it was intimated to me that I must leave Vienna within twenty-four hours. I asked the reason. They shrugged their shoulders and replied that it was not known, and referred me to Weiss von Starckenfels, the director of police. I went to him, and was told to ask no reasons, but to obey the order at once. My blood boiled, but I controlled my indignation, quietly protesting against this illegal proceeding, and declaring that I should voluntarily obey the order. I, however, resolved only to act merely by way of passive resistance, so as to give no occasion to the Government to raise a criminal charge against me on that ground. I tried to have an audience of Dr. Bach, the Minister of the Interior, but I could not get at him. I thereupon presented a memorial to the Minister, stating that I had gone to London to see the Great Exhibition with three sons of a friend (at his request); that I was furnished with a regular passport; that I could prove by official documents that I was a citizen of Vienna, and had been a resident since 1826; that Vienna was, therefore, my legal residence, and that I had the right to live there and gain my livelihood; that my expulsion from that town was, therefore, a legal impossibility; that I could not abandon my wife and children; that I had no possibility of gaining my livelihood in any other place; and that, moreover, my position as plaintiff in an action against the National Bank of Vienna, rendered my presence pre-emptorily necessary to save me from absolute starvation.

"I obtained an official confirmation of this proceeding, and hastened with it to the office of the police. On learning that I had memorialized the Minister of the Interior, a commissary promised to remove me merely outside the walls of Vienna, that he might be able to state that he had executed his order, thus allowing an opportunity to see if an effect would be given to the memorial. It fell worse for me, however. An officer of the police came to my house, and delivered the following document:—

<p>“(Official.) For Herr Pessnegger.</p>	<p>Prescribed route. The same is to travel by the direct route from Vienna to Brünn, and is immediately at his arrival there, formally to present himself to the police.</p>
--	--

“All civil and military authorities are required to let the bearer of this prescribed route pass free and unhindered, provided he does not deviate from it.

“By the Imperial and Royal Branch Police-office,

“JOSEPH STADT.

“(Signed) NEUWIRTH, Commissary.

“Vienna, July 11, 1851.”

"I asked the police officer whether he had brought money to pay the costs of the journey and my other expenses. He said that he had not, but that I should find everything that was necessary in Brünn. An hour after I was separated from my poor wife and boy. You will not require from me a description of the sad scene, for you can imagine it all, when I tell you that I was obliged to abandon these dear ones to the benevolence of friends, and that I departed to suffer days of anguish. On my arrival at Brünn, I immediately presented myself to the police. They had not then received any notification about me, and I was desired to call again. The official report from Vienna did not arrive till the third day; it did not declare that I had been removed from Vienna, and had gone to Brünn, but that I was a person particularly dangerous to the State and to be kept under the strictest surveillance from superior State necessity. I represented to the police the inconsistency of such a report with a compulsory passport, and requested that a reference should be made to the authorities at Vienna. A minute of my request was made, and the same presented to the Governor of Moravia, who ordered a reference to be made. The police, however, told me that it was not obligatory on the city of Brünn to defray my expenses or cost of living there. I am now, therefore, obliged—deceived as I was by the authorities in Vienna, and cruelly imposed on—to live in an expensive hotel, as private individuals will not let me lodgings in their houses for fear of attracting the surveillance of the police.

"The Presiding Committee of the Free Congregation, and a deputation of respectable and affluent citizens of

Vienna, composed of persons of different creeds, have taken energetic steps, with the view to put an end to my detention. They have had several audiences with Dr. Bach, the Minister of the Interior, but with no more favourable result than a promise of further examination into the matter when the necessary documents are got at. My punishment, therefore, is in full force, while, according to the admission of the Minister, my crime is doubtful, and while I could be kept under as strict surveillance at Vienna as at Brünn. I have not the least doubt that they hope to render me completely submissive by starving me out. As to starving me, they can easily accomplish this, for I have only my poor savings as a temporary means of livelihood, and I am hindered by brutal force from earning anything. I can assure you they will never succeed in procuring a voluntary submission.

"If the Free Congregation of Vienna is to retain the last remnant of vitality, and to serve as a bulwark against the fanatical proceedings of Jesuitism, and to be an example and support to the other oppressed congregations of Austria, it is my duty to persevere and suffer like a man, and better men than my oppressors are must help me. It would remove a heavy weight from my heart, and lighten the severe trials and struggles which I must encounter, if I knew that my wife and child were in a place of safety. Do, therefore, my honoured friend, look out for some means of succour for them. I can do nothing for them, fettered as I am. The Jesuitical clergy have gone so far in their proceedings of terrorism against me, that they have, even in the hope of persuading me to yield, intimated that they will never cease till the complete ruin of my fortunes are effected; till the education of my boy, fourteen years of age, has been undertaken legally and officially by the Government;—until, in short, he is placed for education in one of the ecclesiastical dens of vice, a seminary of the Jesuits. How can I prevent this Satanic plan?—a proof of their dexterity in carrying it out they have already given me—how can I prevent it, otherwise than by the removal of my boy from Vienna?"

"It breaks my heart to say so, but even my wife should be removed. Her continuance on the scene of these sorrowful endangers the energy of that resistance which I must offer to our enemies. She writes a fine, almost a manly hand, knows French, Italian, designing, painting, and music, thoroughly. She is as clever in all domestic duties as in the accomplishments of a lady, and possesses a rare activity. With such qualifications, whatever may be her place of sojourn, surely she could earn sufficient to maintain and educate our child? I beg to add that we are beyond the everyday prejudices of social position, and that we know how to maintain the moral dignity of humanity in the lowest situation of life, as we have hitherto done in the sphere in which we have moved. If my wife and child should be obliged to remain at Vienna at this critical time, may Providence spare the aggravation of my wounded spirit from seeing them fall victims of this inhuman persecution! I prepared though I am to drink the bitter cup I see prepared for me, to the very dregs."

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Tidings now and again arrive from the northern regions, of the progress of the searching expedition among the icy seas and snowy shores around the North Pole. One such far-off voice has arrived this week in the shape of a letter from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove* whale ship, giving an account of Captain Austin's expedition up to the 13th of September, 1850, brought by Captain Ord, of the *Tyne*, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ship arrived at that port on the 6th instant, from Davis' Straits:—

"Davis' Straits, July 24, 1851.

"My Lords,—May it please your lordships to receive at my hands the inclosed testimony, received on the 12th of July, of the American searching vessels, of the account of their voyage in search of Sir John Franklin. On the 13th of September, 1850, they left all the searching vessels at Cape Martyrs, Cornwallis Island, they not being enabled to pursue any further westward direction from that date. A harbour called the Assistant Harbour, discovered by Captain Ommanney, three miles south of Cape Martyrs, was the place in selection by them to winter in. The bay ice was forming very strong at that time, yet the *Advance* and *Rescue* were determined to proceed homewards; but, unfortunately however, a gale sprang up and drove them up Wellington Channel fifty miles, and afterwards they were frozen in. I have not yet been enabled to get further northwards than the Devil's Thumb, and the time being limited for my sojourn in that quarter, I cannot give you any more particulars, excepting that the two American vessels and the *Prince Albert* were left by us near the Duck Islands, the wind being south-west and blowing strong at that time. The American schooners have left some despatches for the Admiralty at St. Ivelly, which in due time I hope will be received. At this date I am off Stoltsburg. The ice in my voyage northwards seemed to be very light, but I could not get through it in time. The American Captain De Haven told me that the winter was very mild, and that he can give no further particulars respecting Sir John Franklin than the inclosed account. He said he was determined to go to the seat of search again, after having wintered; and all the documents received from the Admiralty and others I gave to him."

"I remain, my Lords, your lordships' most obedient servant,

"JOHN PARKER, Master."

The persons named in the following extract formed part of the expedition. Mr. McDonald was assistant-surgeon of the *Terror*:—

"[Memorandum from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*.]

"1. On the 26th of August, 1850, traces were found to northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley by Cap-

tain Ommanney. These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of McDonald, medical officer in the expedition."

"2. On the 27th Captain Penny's parties reported graves. These were at once visited by Captain de Haven, Mr. Penny, and Dr. Kane. They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R.M., and John Hartnell, of the *Erebus*, and John Torrington, of the *Terror*, the date of the latest death being April 3, 1846. Added to these sad but unmistakable evidences were the remains of the observatory, carpenters' shop, and armourers' forge. Upon the hill side and beach were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels. On the 31st of September the impervious ice of the Wellington Channel underwent a complete disruption, and by the 6th several vessels penetrated to the Cornwallis side. Such, however, was the impenetrable character of the pack in Lancaster Sound that by the 10th of September the entire searching squadron were again concentrated about eight miles south of Griffith's Island. This was the furthest westing attained by the American expedition. The latest dates from Commodore Austin are of the 13th of September. They were then in momentary expectation of making winter quarters, and it is probable that a small harbour, discovered by Captain Ommanney about three miles east of Cape Martyrs, will be the haven selected. Thence the American vessels, while proceeding homeward, were frozen in opposite Wellington Channel, drifting during the ensuing winter from a latitude of 75.25 throughout the channel and sound into Baffin's Bay. Their liberation, after much exposure and trial, took place on the 10th of June, 1851, at a point south of Cape Walsingham 65.30—a linear drift exceeding 1050 miles. The commotion of the ice with its attendant uncertainty was their chief source of trial. Every officer and man had marked scorbutic disease, but no deaths have occurred. The crews are now refreshed, and the expedition is endeavouring to regain the seat of search.—I have, &c."

"E. K. KANE, Surgeon to the Expedition."

The daily papers of Friday publish the Admiralty despatches from Captain Penny, of the Arctic Expedition. They contain a detailed account of the operations of the searching squadron; but the main results of the search are given above. We shall, probably, give a condensed summary in our next.

HIGHGATE COTTAGE GARDENS.

On the very top of Highgate-hill, beyond the church, passing by the pond, and through an avenue to the left, across the road connecting Hampstead and Highgate, is an inclosure of six acres. It is situated on a gentle slope, and looks westwards and northwards over one of the most richly wooded and luxuriant spots in the neighbourhood of London. This small patch of land, such a piece as might well be spared from many a large farm, is the garden allotment ground of the labouring-men of Highgate. Nothing could be more happy than the selection of such a locality. The gardens stand in the free, fresh, open country, and have all the advantages of air, sunshine, and a widely spread landscape. No bare brick-walls inclose them, the breath of heaven plays unimpeded about them; and the tenants have, in addition to the pleasure derivable from the possession and cultivation of their allotments, the enjoyment of a wide expanse of the most beautiful woodland scenery.

The credit of establishing these garden allotments is due to Mr. Harry Chester, President of the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution, who, in company with Mr. James Beaumont, another gentleman of that neighbourhood, hired a piece of ground in the spring of 1847, for the purpose of letting it in small plots to labouring-men, as cottage gardens. The rents, which are at the rate of from £4 10s. to £6 an acre, have been so punctually paid by the tenants, that not a penny has been lost since the beginning. Among the tenants at the present time are one blacksmith, one carman, six shoemakers, one ironmonger, seven coachmen, one omnibus driver, four tailors, nineteen farm-labourers, four carpenters, fifteen gardeners, one smith, one cabinet-maker, one hair-dresser, one paper-hanger, one pork-butcher, one donkey owner, one broker, one ostler, one watchman, one tobacconist, five bricklayers, one fishmonger, one farrier, one washerwoman, one painter, one lodge-keeper, one police-sergeant, one attendant on a lunatic, and one rat-catcher.

Several interesting facts, illustrating the moral and social benefits which these gardens have conferred upon the neighbourhood, were elicited at the annual distribution of prizes. This meeting took place in the Gate-house Assembly-rooms, on the 18th of August, when seventy-six out of the eighty-three tenants sat down to tea, many of them with their wives and families. In the course of the evening an interesting conversation took place on the benefits of the allotment system, in which many of the tenants took part, giving the result of their experience. One speaker, a shoemaker, who paid a rent of 6s. a year, and about as much for manure, said he had a wife and four children, and on his little plot of ground he grew sufficient vegetables, potatoes excepted, to serve his family all the year. He was often in his

garden at four or five o'clock in the morning, and never was in such good health as since he had taken to gardening. Another allottee said that one result of the system was its tendency to produce good fellowship among the working-men. "They studied each other's gardens, asked questions of husbandry, took instructions from each other, and performed a thousand little acts of mutual kindness." A call having been made upon the wives to state how the gardens affected them, one woman said "she had seven children; her husband was an omnibus-driver, and was on the box every day, from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, all the year round, rain or sunshine, summer or winter, Saturday or Sunday; he was very fond of his garden, and got up at five in the morning to work at it; he found it good for his health. Before he had a garden he never had much appetite for breakfast, but now he could eat well, and she never knew any one enjoy a breakfast more than he did. She had plenty of greens and peas and onions, and her dinners were both cheaper and nicer than before her husband got his allotment." A second woman, with a child in her arms, said "she considered the gardens a great blessing. She had got eight children, and she never bought a bit of vegetables. A little meat went a great way when it was properly cooked with abundance of vegetables. Children did not require much meat. Before he had a garden, her husband used now and then to go and smoke his pipe and have a glass at the public-house; he never went there now; he preferred the garden, and he was a happier man for it." Another portly and comfortable-looking matron said "she has twelve children. Before her husband got a garden she paid about 4s. a week for vegetables; now she did not pay 1s., perhaps not 9d. a week all the year round, and that only for potatoes. She had all other vegetables out of the garden; and, though she had twelve children, was able sometimes, when peas were in season, to make a present of a few pecks, fresh gathered, to a friend in town." A number of other speakers gave testimony of an equally favourable character of the many benefits derived from the Highgate cottage.

"O si sic omnia."

THE MIRACLES OF ST. SATURNIN.

A trial for pretended miracles has been added to the wonders of 1851. Rose Tamisier, the woman arrested on a charge of having by a pretended miracle at St. Saturnin, near Apt, committed what the law calls "an outrage on objects of religious worship," was brought to trial a few days ago before the tribunal of Correctional Police at Carpentras. The indefatigable go-sip, *Galignani*, has given a piquant account of the affair.

Rose is described as extremely pale, her features being strongly expressive of mysticism. Her bearing is modest, and she dresses in black with a nun's cap. Her age is thirty-three. The court was crowded to excess, and the famous bleeding picture was placed behind the judges. It was proved by several witnesses that Rose had always pretended to possess the power of working miracles. To one witness she once showed a letter which she said had been written by a person who could neither read nor write, and that person she declared had been miraculously endowed with the faculty of writing in consequence of her prayers. To another witness she asserted that she had on a particular occasion been surrounded with great light from heaven at Cadenet. To a third she said, that she had once, when in the Convent of Sallons, planted a cabbage by command of Heaven, and that in a few days it grew to such a vast size that all the persons in the convent were able to make a dinner of it. The curé of Saignon deposed that he had known Rose Tamisier for fifteen years, and had always noticed in her a marked tendency to piety and mysticism. In August, 1850, she told him that she had miraculously received the sacrament in the parish church; and on going to the tabernacle of the altar he found that the consecrated wafer had disappeared. On two subsequent occasions the consecrated wafer again vanished, and Rose pretended that she had again miraculously communicated. He, therefore, removed the key of the tabernacle, and forbade her to approach the altar; he also directed his vicar not to say mass at the principal altar; but, nevertheless, the consecrated wafer was again taken away, and he could not discover that any second key to the tabernacle existed. On going to the church one morning he was surprised to find the tabernacle open, two candles on the altar lighted, and Rose prostrate on the ground. In answer to his questions, she said that the candles had become lighted of themselves, that the tabernacle had voluntarily opened, that she had felt herself fixed to the ground at some distance from the altar, and that the consecrated wafer had then advanced slowly to her mouth. About the same time she pretended to have marks of a miraculous character on her breast, and to prove this assertion she produced her linen, which bore sometimes stains representing the Virgin Mary, and at others a crown of thorns. He took measures to ascertain whether she had not so marked her linen, but without success.

One day before celebrating mass, he ordered Rose to place a piece of clean linen to her breast, and not to leave the church without his permission. When the mass was over, he called her to the vestry and made her produce the linen; by its astonishment it bore the figure of the Virgin. By direction of the Archbishop, he directed her to pray to God that the marks on her breast might be removed, and a few days after they disappeared. The vicar of Saignon, after depositing to the repeated disappearance of the consecrated wafer, stated that in the month of October last he had to say mass one morning at five o'clock, and expressed to Rose the fear that he might not awake in time. Rose answered—"I will have you awakened." The next morning he was aroused from his sleep by three blows struck on his night-table, and at the same time he heard distant music. A moment after the clock struck five. The next day he said to Rose—"You forgot to awaken me." She answered—"I had you awakened by my guardian angel!" The witness added that another miracle ascribed to Rose was that she had caused buttons to be sent to him in a strange way, to repair his coat; the fact was that he had found the buttons in his apartment, and that no one could tell how they came there. But he attached no importance to that fact, and considered it a joke. M. Massie, a landowner at Saignon, said that the vicar had called him an atheist and an infidel for not believing in the reality of Rose's miracles, and had announced to him that still more extraordinary things would soon be witnessed. Madame Ferrière, a sister of the Order of Presentation de la Marie, called in religion Sister St. Leonarde, stated that she witnessed some of Rose's miracles, and had not believed in them. She had warned her to be prudent in her conduct. One of the witnesses, of whom there were great numbers, said that an intimate friend of Rose had assured her that one day as two women were passing the church of St. Saturnin, they felt themselves irresistibly attracted to the interior, and on kneeling before a picture, saw blood flow from it.

M. Caire, formerly vicar of St. Saturnin, had left the parish because his disbelief in the miracles had led to an altercation between him and the curé. A priest named Chavard had had an interview with Rose, and to test her honesty described an imaginary vision to her, whereupon she at once said the same vision had appeared to her, at the same time, and she explained what the things beheld signified! M. André, curé of Beaumettes, considered the miracles as juggling tricks; and M. Crozat, one of the vicars of St. Saturnin, thought them impostures. Very singular testimony was given by M. Grand, the curé of that parish:—

"He said that on the 10th November last Josephine Imbert had called on him to state that she and Rose Tamisier, being alone in the chapel of Calvary, had seen blood issue from the two wounds of the Saviour in the painting representing the descent from the cross, placed above the altar. He sent her away with instructions to inform him if she should again observe the same thing. In the morning of the 13th of December, Josephine called on him, and begged him to go at once to the chapel. He found Rose alone in it, kneeling on the steps of the altar. She was in a sort of ecstasy, and did not utter a single word on seeing him. After about ten minutes, Rose said, 'Look now, if you wish to see the blood flow!' He lighted a candle, and got on the altar. He saw several drops of blood flow from the wounds of the right hand and the side of Christ. He sent for M. Bonnot, one of his vicars, and for Dr. Clément. The latter, on arriving, burst into laughter on being told why he had been sent for. But having got on to the altar, he touched one of the wounds with his finger, and, smelling the finger, said—"It is blood." The doctor then applied a pocket-handkerchief to the wounds of the hand, and on examining the stains found that they were of blood. He three times repeated the experiment, with the same result. Afterwards the blood ceased to flow. The same phenomenon was remarked with respect to the wounds on the side of Christ. The doctor, becoming impatient, rolled the pocket handkerchief to a ball in his hand, and roughly rubbed the painting. The blood then ceased to flow; but it was observed the stain on the pocket-handkerchief perfectly represented a heart. Dr. Clément was astonished, and cried—"It is prodigious." The doctor then added, that for all the world he wished he had not been a witness of such a thing, for that all his professional brethren would turn him into ridicule. He, however, related what he had seen, and the matter became publicly talked of. On the 16th of December Josephine Imbert again informed witness that the picture was bleeding, and he went to the church. A large crowd was present, the bell having been rung to collect the faithful. Rose was again before the altar. He got on to the altar, and clearly saw blood flow from the wounds. The mayor of St. Saturnin and Dr. Clément, who were with him, saw the same thing. The blood was not touched for half an hour, and then it was wiped off with a pocket handkerchief: it again, however, began to flow. The Archbishop of Avignon arrived at St. Saturnin on the 20th of December to examine into the affair. He expressed the wish to be allowed to enter the chapel before any one else; but Rose said it was absolutely necessary that she should go there alone to say her customary prayer. The prelate reluctantly consented to let her enter the church first, with Josephine Imbert and a woman named Jean, her cousin. About an hour and a half after the archbishop was admitted. But M. Grave, sub-prefect of Apt, hurried before him, and, getting on to the altar, wiped away the blood with a pocket handkerchief. The consequence was that the prelate saw

nothing. The next day witness (the curé) went to the church to say mass. There was no blood then on the picture, but a quarter of an hour later it began to flow. On the 5th of February he was told that Rose had declared that something supernatural was about to take place in the chapel. The chapel was then locked up, and he had the keys. Blood was that day seen on the picture. The chapel had been sealed up until within a few days before, in compliance with the orders of the ecclesiastical authorities, who had declared that there was no miracle. He could not tell to what cause the extraordinary facts he had related were to be ascribed. Rose had always been considered a good girl, and her conduct was irreproachable."

The Mayor of St. Saturnin deposed that he had seen the blood on the picture. He could not say that it was caused by a miracle, but it was inexplicable and supernatural. The woman Jean, cousin of Rose, speaking most reluctantly, stated that Rose had given her a pocket-handkerchief stained with blood from the picture; also, that on one occasion, after communicating, the consecrated wafer remained on her tongue for half an hour without dissolving; that she had then felt herself irresistibly attracted to Rose's bed, and gave her the wafer with her tongue, Rose receiving it on her tongue. Josephine Imbert stated that Rose asked her to write to her, and that she replied she could not write; whereupon Rose said—"You will soon know how to do so!" and after a while, feeling an inclination to write, she took pen in hand, and wrote without the slightest embarrassment. Since then she continued to write, though she never received any lessons. She several times accompanied Rose to the church, but never saw her put blood on the picture. When Rose felt she was about to receive a grace from heaven, she directed her to go and seek other witnesses. When Rose felt there would be no miracle, she returned quietly home. Josephine Imbert had never locked Rose in the church. Her conviction was that the bleedings of the picture were caused by Divine intervention, and that Rose was holy. Dr. Clément was examined. He described how he wiped up the blood on the picture, as related by the curé, M. Grand. He could not, he said, explain to himself how the thing had been caused, and did not think any satisfactory explanation had been given of it.

The *Patrie* of Saturday evening says:—"A letter from Carpentras announces that the affair of Rose Tamisier has had, after three days' long and laborious investigation, an unexpected termination—the tribunal has declared itself without jurisdiction, and has sent the affair before whomsoever it may concern, all things remaining in their present state!"

PUBLIC OPINION.

We take three extracts, indicative of public opinion in Conservative quarters, on the aspect of Continental politics. The Vienna Ordinances is the subject of the leaders. The first is from the *Times*:—

"If the attempt to reëstablish unmixed despotic government in the midst of the daylight and the activity—the press and the railroads—of the nineteenth century could by possibility be successful, it would be a despotism such as Europe has never witnessed before, and we must seek for analogies to it beyond the Bosphorus. The experiment of constitutional government may be a hard one, and we have frequently seen it fail from inexperience on one side and bad faith on the other; but we undertake to affirm that the experiment of absolute military power over whole nations of educated, enlightened, and exasperated men is an impossibility. The former gains even by its failures, the latter loses even by its success; and those who are one day to render an account of a throne and an empire committed to their charge, will do well to remember by which of the eternal laws of Providence and humanity they have guided their course."

The *Chronicle* winds up a leader on foreign affairs with these words:—

"It would appear to be the object of the Continental rulers to divide society into two distinct parties, and, by means of their vast military resources, to secure a permanent victory over the people. But such model schemes of paternal government are but short-lived, according to the universal verdict of history. We cannot but look for violent changes from the indications which are now presented; and when authority shall next be arraigned before the popular tribunal in Germany, it may no longer be a question of dynasties, but a question between Monarchy and Republicanism."

Last, not least in importance as symptoms, are these positive and italicised assertions of the *Standard*:—

"That proceeding is a gift of the whole power of Austria to whatever nation shall recommence the propagandist revolutionary war. That war will be recommenced sooner or later, probably sooner than most men expect; and what part will be taken in it by the downtrodden, deceived, insulted people of the Austrian empire cannot be doubtful. The Austrians or Hungarians were not romantically devoted to their Sovereign in 1848. Now the events of the three years since, crowned as these events are by the shameless declaration of the 26th ultimo, are not calculated to improve their loyalty. The first cannon-shot fired on the Continent in the impending propagandist war, will be the signal for the whole Austrian empire to rise as one man in support of the innovator—of the more violent innovator—if there be more than one."

The two former appeared simultaneously on Thursday morning; the last in the evening of the same day.

On the Austrian ordinances the *Leeds Times* remarks:—

"So the gauntlet is thrown down by despotism. May not be taken up at once; the democracy of Europe will choose their own time for the conflict to which they are summoned; but the perfidy, brutality, and infatuation of the rulers of Continental Europe have made such a conflict inevitable, and must invest it with a terrible inveteracy whenever it does occur."

All the ruling powers of the Continent seem bent upon reviving the frenzied scenes of 1848, writes the *Preston Guardian*:—

"We are no alarmists, but we cannot contemplate the present high-pressure working of despotism without apprehension. Every restraint appears to be thrown off, every past admonition disregarded; constitutional compacts and concessions are deliberately repudiated and retracted; and absolutism is again at its fiendish orgies."

Austrian treachery is thus estimated at its worth by the *Norfolk News*, in a pithy paper on the Vienna ordinances:—

"It is fortunate for the popular cause that, when the impending revolutionary storm shall burst upon the Continent, every intelligent and impartial observer will be constrained to admit that the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Naples and Prussia, and even the Pope of Rome, by their blind disregard of the signs of the times—their utter faithlessness to every promise made in the hour of distress—their bigoted resistance to every liberal idea—and their merciless cruelty towards all who expressed sympathy with their enslaved and suffering fellow-subjects—have necessitated the dreaded catastrophe, and unconsciously hastened it by the very means adopted for its prevention."

"Absolutism—1852" is the ominous title of an able leader in the *Londonderry Standard*:—

"The reaction has reached its highest point. Monarchy is in the zenith of its power. It tramples on Constitutions, laws, oaths—Covenant-breaking, perjury, villany, are clothed in purple, and enthroned in imperial grandeur, and thus ends another act, but not the last, of the great drama begun in 1848."

The *Coventry Herald* thinks that the Church of England is not in a position admitting of the concession of synodal action.

"Shall the Church exercise Synodical action is a question still warmly discussed by the clergy and a portion of the press. It seems hard that the Church should not be allowed to reform and govern itself, and the only reason why it should not do so is that the Church professes to be the National Church, and must therefore have the confidence of the nation before it can be allowed to set itself to rights."

Trevelman's Exeter Flying Post, in an article on the harvest, perorates in a startling manner. If "agricultural relief" must come in the shape of "reduced rent," says the writer, and landlords be mulcted of "two-thirds" of their income to "satisfy the avariciousness of the manufacturers" (sic), there is a class in the country who will also have to feel the effects of the "precious boon" free trade, in a novel and astounding manner:—

"Those whose money is snugly ensconced in the funds—who feel not the vicissitudes of trade—who regularly draw their dividends and spend them in the 'cheapest markets'—who, by the injury done to agriculture, which has caused the reduced price of provisions, have derived an advantage equivalent to twenty-five per cent. increase in their incomes—must not expect that they will much longer be permitted to enjoy immunity from the scourge of our modern political economists. Some startling revelations could be made in connection with the existing funded property; and it is not too much to expect that those who have set up a cry about 'taxing the food of the people' will, ere long, complain of 'the people' being taxed to support the 'lazy and unproductive fundholder.'"

The *Nottingham Mercury* occupies its leading columns with a useful abstract of the Poor-law Relief Act of last session; and a short paper, deprecating the practice of the American people in changing forms of Government by means of bands of marauders.

The *Wakefield Journal*, never very fecund in politics, eschewed them altogether last week.

THE NEW "DIGGINGS"!

Advices have been received from Sydney up to May 29, and from Bathurst up to May 24, by the *Teviot*. They were obtained from the ship *Thomas Arbuthnot*, which touched at Pernambuco on her way from Sydney to England. Some of the crew of her Majesty's steamer *Acheron* were sent home in the English Government the important intelligence that a gold mine had been discovered at Bathurst. The utmost confusion and excitement prevailed at Bathurst, and hundreds of persons were going to the diggings. A thousand pounds' worth of gold had arrived in Sydney from the gold mines within the last two or three days. Provisions at the diggings had risen to an enormous price. One writer says that in gold digging, as in other matters, the "race is not always to the swift," but according to his experience the reverse, as many persons with scarcely any

equipment at all were doing better than others who had come fully and expensively prepared. As an instance, he speaks of one little man, or as he terms him, a "a shrimp of a fellow," who, with a forked stick and an old frying-pan, raked up five pounds' worth of gold in half a day. Great dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the miners on account of Government having overlooked the claims of Mr. Hargraves. The miners at present at work at the diggings are 1600 in number. Many are getting from twenty to forty pounds' worth a week. In digging for the gold, rubies have been discovered in the Manning river.

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Queen is enjoying the pleasures of a Highland life and out-door exercise daily among the hills around Balmoral. Prince Albert seems to be constantly deer-stalking.

Lord John Russell has quitted his mountain retreat for a few days, on a visit to Sir Charles Wood, at Hickleton-hall, near Halifax. The other Ministers are scattered about the country in search of pleasure, health, and repose.

The Dublin Evening Post announces the death of Lord Riverston, which took place at his residence, Flower-hill, county Galway, on Saturday last. A correspondent says, "This peerage was granted by James II., when he was fighting in Ireland for his crown, but was not acknowledged by the English Government. Lord Riverston was heir presumptive to the earldom of Westmeath, he leaves two sons."

Mr. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, is seriously ill, and fears were entertained for his life. Mr. Cooper is said to be in his sixty-third year.

Lord Howden, who has been long ill and confined to his house, is now able to get out again, and was to entertain the French ambassador at dinner on the 10th. It is reported in court circles that Queen Isabella II. has made a vow that, if she should be safely delivered of a healthy child, she will not go to a ball for a year, and will wear a religious dress for six months!

The infant princess of the Duchesse de Montpensier was baptised at the palace of San Telmo, at Seville, on the 29th ultimo, by the cardinal archbishop, and received the names of Maria Amalia Luisa Enriqueta Felipa Antonia Fernanda Christina Isabel Adelaida Jesusa Josefa Joaquina Ana Francisca de Asis Justa Infuina Francisca de Paula Ramona Elena Carolina Bibiana Polonia Gaspara Melchiora Baltasara Augustina Sabina. The marriage of the son of Reschid Pasha with the daughter of the Sultan has been definitively arranged.

Mlle. Rachel has concluded her engagement at Vienna and is said to be gone to Pesth, where she will appear in her principal characters.

We have a Persian Ambassador in town, the first; he may look to be a Lion.

The Rochester American says Jenny Lind is rusticated in Genesee county, the guest of Mr. Joseph Burke, the distinguished violinist. She left Niagara Falls, and came east from Buffalo by an express train as far as Alexander, where she left the cars. She was accompanied by her private secretary, her female attendant, and Mr. Burke.

In town Bloomerism comes suddenly upon us, being visible at Brompton and in the West-end squares, distributing bills to the Mothers and Wives of England.

A lady, a long-clothes emancipationist, of a determined character, bearing the name of Mrs. Dexter, will lecture on Monday, in the full Bloomer costume, at the John-street Institution, on the Reform of Female Costume. No doubt crowds will attend.

Among the curious incidents of the week is the advent of Shekaf Khan, Ambassador from Persia in England. He arrived at Southampton in the Euxine on Saturday; and is the first ever accredited by the Shah to the Court of St. James's. He is described as being "a fine, handsome man, about forty years of age; and arrayed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest rank in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his cloak were ornamented with gold embroidery; the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds; and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high conical cap of the Persian country. He was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant. An extensive suite accompanied him from Persia to Turkey, nearly the whole of which he took leave of at Constantinople." By some bungling without the usual inspection and tax-free. The order from the Treasury permitting it arrived too late, and the Khan reached London minus his carpet-bag, greatly annoyed at so uncourteous a reception.

The Liverpool Standard regales its subscribers with an account of an "African Prince" then in Liverpool. "We had on Monday a pleasing interview with a remarkably intelligent boy, five and a half years old, named Thomas Canray Caulker, son of Canrayah Caulker, king of Bompey, Sherbro country, west coast of Africa. The little fellow arrived in this town on Saturday, and has been brought to this country, to be educated, by his guardian, Captain Edulfus Swinton, of the Adeline, of Liverpool. He evidently possesses considerable discernment, and his manners are gentle and affectionate. He is extremely tractable, but manifests occasionally the spirit of a wild animal, which may be expected from a youth of his age. He wears on his left wrist a silver badge of royalty, being a collar of about an inch and a half in width, with the figure of an elephant beautifully carved upon it. The kingdom over which his father exercises sway adjoins our colony of Sierra Leone, and the king has

done all in his power to suppress the slave trade, and to further the progress of civilization throughout his dominions."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT NEAR BELFAST.

Ballyclare is a pretty and thriving little town, situated in one of the most fertile districts of Antrim, about two miles and a half distant from the Ballypaddy station on the Ballymena Railway, and ten miles north of Belfast. They have a National School there, apparently somewhat in want of funds. An Excise officer, named Thornley, privately famous in the county for his skill in electro-biology, was asked to give a public lecture in aid of a fund for repairing the second national schoolhouse. He consented; and arrangements were made that the lecture should be delivered on Monday last in an old paper-mill adjoining the town of Ballyclare. It is described as an extraordinary rambling structure, consisting of two wings joining in a right angle, and surrounded by a number of ruinous outbuildings, through which to the loft above both access and egress is exceedingly difficult, especially as night. A couple of steep ladders, very hard to climb, formed the means of communication to the loft from the lower chamber, which had been used as a store, and in which old cog-wheels and other pieces of disjointed machinery were lying. About 600 people assembled in this asylum of science. The lecture began and concluded. Several young persons came forward to be mesmerized; a rush was made towards the centre of the loft to see the wonders; when a sudden and ominous crack was heard; the floor gave way beneath, opening downwards, and about three hundred persons, men, women, and children, went confusedly through the chasm. Those who had seats on the back portion of the loft, of which the flooring had not given way, were comparatively uninjured; but nearly all who stood, at the moment of the accident, on that portion which occupied the angle between the two wings, a square of thirty feet, were engulfed in the horrible abyss, and thrown, with the planks of the flooring, and the dislodged stonework of the dilapidated walls, to the area beneath—a fall of no less than sixteen feet—among the hard, projecting, and scattered pieces of machinery which, as we have said, were stowed below. The shrieks of the suffering multitude, the noise of the falling timbers, the clouds of choking dust which instantly arose, the rush and frantic struggle for escape, produced a scene which will be indelibly impressed on the memories of all who survive it. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the beam exactly in the centre, and, when it gave way, the flooring shelved downwards from both sides, sliding, as it were, those who stood upon it into the store below. In some places the planks prized up the masonry, and in one spot a considerable mass of stone and brickwork was detached. It has since been discovered that if only two feet more of the wall at this part of the building had been displaced, the whole of the wing would have fallen in, and the calamity would have been a hundredfold more disastrous than it was. Two of the unfortunates were killed and a great number seriously wounded. The lecturer escaped without injury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Reform Association has opened its autumn campaign. A meeting was held at Hanley on Monday, and one at Islington on Tuesday, attended by Mr. Robert le Blond, an active member of the Executive of the Association.

At the last meeting of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, held at their offices, 18, Aldermanbury, City, a communication, received by the last American mail, was read by Mr. Alexander Campbell, secretary, stating that the Canadian Legislature had, before its rising, voted 30,000 dollars as the proportion of the province towards completing the survey of the great trunk line of railway from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, to Quebec, in Canada; and that there is every probability of the works being soon commenced, which will enable the association to find employment and freehold land for thousands of their subscribers.

The materials of the old House of Commons were put up for sale on Wednesday by public auction. It is not the first time that materials of the House of Commons have been bought and sold—only formerly they were human.

The coroner's jury sitting to inquire into the cause of the dreadful accident at the Kingswood colliery (reported last week) returned a verdict of Manslaughter on Tuesday, against John Stone, the engineman.

The harvest is now so far concluded that all anxiety with respect to it is set at rest. The crops, although not abundant, are of an average quantity; and the quality, in many districts, is spoken of as being superior.

On Saturday night, before the departure of the excursion train to London, one pawnbroker in Leeds had received on deposit no less than a bushel and a half of watches; and this sudden and extraordinary accession of business he attributes entirely to the desire which those who are little able to afford the treat have to visit the Crystal Palace.

Experiments were made at Woolwich, on Wednesday, with revolving pistols made by Mr. Colt, and others by Mr. Adams. Those of the latter differ considerably from Mr. Colt's. Also, experiments were made with a "needle gun" and carbine by Mr. Sears. All were successful.

The magistrates of Bristol have fined a man named Brookman twenty shillings and costs or three weeks' imprisonment for purchasing a return ticket from an excursionist. Brookman had been seen at the Bristol station on the morning before the excursion train arrived. At Swindon, on his way to town he was arrested, and the option giving him of paying his fare. Not having any money he was taken back to Bristol. He was convicted under the company's act, the 2nd Victoria,

chap. 27, sec. 27, which enacted that if any person should at any time hereafter ride by any of the said company's coaches or carriages, without having previously paid or tendered the said company his fare, he should forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings and costs. Power was also given to the officers of the company under this section to apprehend and detain such person.

The American clipper schooner, with English colours and the yacht pendant flying, came up to Portsmouth from Cowes on Saturday. She beat up against an easterly breeze with smooth water in a very few tacks, lying within four points of the wind on each tack. She reached into the harbour, tacked inside the Victory, went out, and returned to Cowes. She was under her three sails—jib, foresail, and mainsail; her flying jibboom was not out. We now understand that her selling price was only 4000 guineas; certainly a very moderate sum, considering her very superior achievements, and the very finished and excellent way in which she is built and "put out of hand."—Globe.

The Köln Zeitung has letters from Hanover of the 5th instant, stating that a Customs Convention has been concluded between the kingdoms of Prussia and Hanover. No details are stated of the conditions on either side.

It is stated in the Ocean of Brest, that the most positive instructions have been sent by the Government to the commandant of the French squadron at the Antilles to assist the Cuban Government in repelling the aggressions of the American pirates.

The Belgian exhibition of industry and agriculture of Mons was opened on Sunday last. The town was decked out with flags, bannings, draperies, flowers, and evergreens, and an immense concourse of people had flocked in from all the surrounding country. But what gave unusual éclat to the fête was the circumstance of the Duke de Brabant, heir to the throne of Belgium, and his brother, the Count de Flandre, appearing for the first time officially at a public solemnity.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th of August, at Nassau, New Providence, the wife of the Honourable J. C. Lees, Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Bahamas, of a son.

On the 31st, the wife of the Reverend William Denton, incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate, of a son.

On the 31st, in North-street, Chichester, the wife of Captain Haydon Lloyd Ode, her Majesty's Ninety-fourth Regiment, of a son.

On the 3rd of September, at Brussels, Lady M. Mahon, of a son.

On the 5th, at the residence of his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, in Charles-street, St. James's-square, the wife of George Dunbar, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th, at 28, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Claudius James Erskine, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

On the 6th, at Anningsley-park, Chertsey, the Honourable Mrs. James Norton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd of May, at St. Paul's Church, St. Helena, James Mapleton, Esq., merchant, youngest son of the late Captain W. D. Mapleton, her Majesty's Fifteenth Regiment, to Adelaide Constantia, second daughter of R. F. Seale, Esq., late colonial secretary of that island.

On the 3rd of September, at All Saints' Church, Portsea, Edward Grantham, Esq., Lieutenant her Majesty's Ninety-eighth Regiment, son of Henry Grantham, Esq., of Seawby, county of Lincoln, to Fanny Jona Avarne, relict of the late J. F. Woolhouse, Esq., Lieutenant her Majesty's Sixty-first Regiment, and eldest daughter of Edward Taylor Janverin, Esq., of the Great Salters. At the same time and place, John Francis Tottenham, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., of Kenbrook, county of Leitrim, son of the late Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, to Laura Ellen Dodd, second daughter of the above Edward Janverin.

On the 4th, at Hampstead, Middlesex, Edward Hardcastle, Esq., younger son of the late Alfred Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham-house, Surrey, to Priscilla Buxton, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hoare, jun., Esq., of Hampstead-heath, and step-daughter to Captain Sir William Edward Parry, of the Royal Navy.

On the 4th, at the parish church, Exminster, Ralph Ludlow Lopes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Maristow, M.P. for the southern division of the county of Devon, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Trehewke Kekewich, Esq., of Plamire, in the same county.

On the 4th, at Whitebury, Hants, Richard Purvis, Esq., Commander, R.N., youngest son of Rear-Admiral Purvis, of Eury-hall, Hants, to Georgiana Rachel, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Cooke, of Hopton-hall, Suffolk.

On the 4th, at Ellingham, Alfred Hughes, Esq., of Stowe-park, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith, of Ellingham-Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of August, at Rugby, Admiral Lennox, aged seventy-seven.

On the 29th, at her residence, Merion-square, Dublin, Lady Mary Knox, eldest daughter of Anthony, eighth Earl of Meath, and relict of Arthur Knox, Esq., Castle Bea, Mayo, and Woodstock.

On the 3rd of September, at Ramsgate, aged seventy-eight, Lieutenant-Colonel Turtill Beger, K.H., late of the Royal Artillery.

On the 3rd, at Rosebank, Donaghadee, Samuel Leslie, Esq., Rear-Admiral.

On the 3rd, suddenly, at Southend, Essex, aged four years and six months, Florence Louisa, third daughter of Westland Marston, Esq., of 22, Rochester-road, Camden-road-villas.

On the 4th, after a few days' illness, of dysentery, at Caragat, Turkey, William Wiltshire, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Adrianople, and formerly of Mogador, Barbary.

On the 4th, at his residence, at Winesham, Colonel J. Dickson, K.T.C., aged sixty-four.

On the 4th, at Woolwich, Cordelia Winnifreda, the wife of Captain the Honourable Montagu Stopford, R.N.

On the 4th, aged forty-three, the Reverend Herbert Charles Marsh, M.A., rector of Barnack and canon of Peterborough.

On the 5th, at Dieppe, Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, Baronet.

On the 6th, at Hiffacombe, Lady Meek, wife of Sir James Meek, C.B., lately Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy.

On the 6th, at Ashley-park, Walton-upon-Thames, Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, in his forty-fourth year.

On the 8th, at Landal-house, Weston-super-Mare, Jane, the wife of Joseph Stringfield, Esq.

On the 25th, at Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, Mabel, the infant daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, Baronet.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

Postscript.

SATURDAY, September 13.

The liberation of Kossuth, which, accident apart, will take place to-morrow, is an important event for Europe. England will have an opportunity of expressing her opinion upon European politics in a manner which the Foreign-office cannot mistake nor the Northern and Gallic despots condemn. Every Englishman who values the principles for which his fathers suffered, and fought, and bled, and who does not publicly assist in the expression of sympathy for the oppressed Peoples of Europe on the occasion, will be a traitor to his country and his race. We learn this morning that the people of Stafford set a noble example on Monday last; and also, that a portion of the people of Sheffield, ever foremost in the good cause, met on the same day, and performed a similar act.

At the Stafford meeting the Mayor presided; Mr. Urquhart, M.P., addressed the meeting. Mr. Pulszky made an eloquent and telling speech, and a few words were added by Mr. Paul Hajnik.

Mr. Urquhart happily termed the overthrow of Hungarian liberty by Austrian fraud and Russian force a "vast and overwhelming tragedy"! It was so. In the address to Kossuth, unanimously adopted, he is called "A Martyr to the cause of Europe;" an important phrase, and Kossuth's own. Mr. Urquhart explained his own position in these words—

"No one who has paid attention to foreign matters can be ignorant that I for years, and alone, have been the unflinching supporter of Austria and her alliance. I have not changed my opinions, but Austria has undergone a transformation, instead of being, as she then was, the defender of the independence of Europe (!?), now she is the tool of Russia."

He described Kossuth, whom he had visited in prison, as "powerful in intellect, but simple in disposition, possessing in the highest degree the gift of eloquence, with a character so genuine and *debonnaire*, that he carried conviction to every mind of the purity of his objects, and thence his extraordinary power over men." He describes him, when convinced of Austrian treachery, as "sowing sentences and reaping men"; and he testifies to the honesty and integrity of the Governor as well as to the nobleness of the man.

Mr. Pulszky's speech contained allegations against the English Government which deserve the deepest consideration, as they show the animus of the Foreign-office:—

"In 1848, when the movements took place in Hungary, application was made to the British Government, and the reply was that they considered the movement then taking place in Hungary to be entirely of a domestic character, and no foreign power could interfere in them. That letter made a lasting impression upon the Hungarians, and it had a fatal influence on their fate. That letter led Kossuth to believe that England would not allow the interference of Russia, and he was so sure of it that he did not take measures to defend the passes to the north towards Galicia. Kossuth felt certain that England could never permit the balance of power in Europe to be destroyed by the subserviency of Hungary, and Russia to become paramount. This belief, as he had said, exercised a fatal influence over their affairs."

Kossuth and the refugees entered Turkey, and their expulsion or extradition demanded by Austria and Russia.

"The English Government, when applied to, joined in some way the two treaties together, denied that either applied, and invented a distinction between expulsion and extradition; but at the same time said, that as the Sultan had passed his word, it would be a shame for him to give them up; and as Turkey had a duty of good neighbourhood to perform towards Austria, the Sultan was bound to provide some place in the interior where they should not be able to correspond with the people of Hungary. (Hear, hear.) The Sultan was not to blame that Kossuth was not in England long ago, and England had no merit if he was free now."

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and an address to the Sultan was unanimously carried.

All the Poles who took refuge in Turkey after the Hungarian struggle, and were simple enough to trust to an amnesty of Nicholas, were, upon their arrival in Odessa, either enlisted in the so-called *disciplinary companies*, composed of every kind of culprits, or sent to the army of the Caucasus—so that none of them put their foot upon their native soil.

The Austrian Government is paternally interesting itself in behalf of the Gallician Israelites, particularly favouring those who exchange their dress for the German one. But a spirit of resistance against this Germanizing system has been awakened amongst them, and has given birth to a new sect, hav-

ing some affinity with the *Hashidims*. This sect has drawn upon itself the attention of the paternal Government, and a judicial inquiry has been instituted against it in Lemberg. Meanwhile the number of Jews in Galicia is enormously increasing. They leave Russia by thousands, and go over to the *promised land*, where their emancipated brethren can breathe more freely. Amongst the emigrants are many boys of twelve years, who expatriate themselves chiefly to escape the Russian military press-gang; for it is now the general practice in Russia to drive the young male Israelites by herds to the first pond or river, there to christen them by force, thus transforming them by wholesale into orthodox schismatics. They then distribute them amongst the Russian peasantry, where they are fed at the expense of their own parents until they reach the proper age for becoming soldiers. If this system of recruitment be continued, we may venture to predict that in thirty years there will be not one Israelite left in Russia. The emigration of the Jews to Galicia is so immense, that every night one to two hundred cross the frontier and at once become Christian subjects. Is this the result of Signor Montefiori's late visit to St. Petersburg on behalf of his co-religionists?...

Not less busy is the Russian Government in converting the Christian populations to the Greco-Russian creed. The mode of that conversion is very efficient, for it is executed by the strongest of missionary arguments by the knout. This, at least, is the persuasive argument, viz., they employ with the *United Greeks*, some millions of whom they have already wrested from the holy fathers' protection. Only lately in Podolia alone, twenty-four Catholic churches have been taken from the Catholic communities and given to the schismatics. In the town of Kamieniec Podolski, only one miserable church has been left to the Catholic worshippers.

A lady who has played a part more or less justly celebrated in the political and choreographical world, Madame Lola Montez, now Countess of Lansfeld, is on the point of quitting Paris. It may be remembered that a journal devoted to the cause of order and to the candidature of M. L. N. Bonaparte, had in latter times offered a refuge to this lady's literary productions, for the purpose of attacking the Republic and of defending the eternal principles of morality and religion. It is then with deep astonishment that we read in another paper, in *L'Ordre*, the following lines which announce the approaching departure of the Countess of Lansfeld. The celebrated Countess of Lansfeld, pupil of M. Mabile, former *maitre de ballet* of the Opera, has just signed a definite engagement, and is about to reappear on the stage. She proposes, we are informed, to make a tour of some of our provinces before embarking for the New World. But as a prelude to her resuming the kingdom of Terpsichore, Lola Montez had invited her friends to a fete at the Jardin Mobile, on Friday, the 12th instant. She will rehearse all her parts, and "try on" all her costumes on the occasion. The Countess of Lansfeld will add to this farewell soiree only a few intimate friends and about a hundred journalists, to whom she will with her own hand pour out the punch in copious streams, and offer the perfumed cigarettes of her native country (says the *National*). We are not informed whether or not the Court of Bavaria will be represented at this solemnity; nor are we acquainted with the names of any of the journalists who will have the honour of being present; but we cannot doubt, from the known political principles of the lady-host, that her guests will be all selected from the *Party of Order and Religion*.

The *Evenement* has been again seized for an article by a son of Victor Hugo, entitled "Un Aveu," in which M. L. N. Bonaparte is handled with merciless severity.

We have received three numbers of *La Tribuna del Pueblo*, new organ of Democratic Socialism at Madrid, where its appearance may be considered quite a phenomenon, and its continued existence, we fear, a problem, which the Brava-Murillo Ministry will solve. The first two numbers were seized, and a prosecution instituted against the chief editor and the director, Joseph Melchior Carratala, for the political programme published in their first impression, which was studiously moderate in terms. The Spanish Government shares the wilful blindness of all reactionary powers, and prefers to grope in the dark of persecution rather than to face the broad light of free discussion. The courage and the ability of the writers of *La Tribuna* deserve the hearty sympathy of the Liberal press of all nations.

Captain Laffan yesterday investigated the cause of the accident at Hornsey.

The jury have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Bowers, the under-guard of the train in which John Taylor was killed near Nottingham.

In the fatal colliery accident at Aberdare 14 persons were killed. The jury have returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death, caused by the breaking of the iron rods which connected the cross and the bucket. But the jury cannot separate without expressing their disapproval of the present system of letting workmen go down to their work in the same way as materials are got up; and they recommend that drifts should be made in all similar works so as to enable the workmen to go to work without any danger."

A challenge has been sent up from the beachmen of North Yarmouth to sail one of their splendid large yawls, named the *Reinder*, against the clipper schooner-yacht *America*. The sum proposed is 100 guineas. A correspondence is now going on with the owner of the latter, relative to the proposed match.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—Dr. ARNOLD.

LONDON IN SEPTEMBER.

DESERTED as London is just now, strangers are amazed to find it so full. "Excited" as it is about the one object of thought, the Exposition, the stranger is amazed to find London, veritable London, home-keeping, resident London, so quiet, so apathetic, so tame. The streets, where "one meets nobody," are thronged; and there is no end of wonderment and gazing: but then it is "country cousins" who gaze. Londoners never stare at anything, except a horse fallen down in the street. And the country cousins are gazing at the crowd themselves are making. Also at the Chinamen walking amongst them, so much at home as not to show the least air of concern: but then he is a resident—in the Junk. The Persians also vary the metropolitan costume. Indians are a commonplace. Americans of all kinds abound. Bears are becoming a Cockney ornament. At the Exposition, in the afternoon, you shall see, on the southern side only, 120 omnibuses waiting to carry off some of the crowd; indeed you may often see fifteen or twenty at a time in the Strand; of this you shall pass an unbroken string half a mile long. Every language salutes your ear.

But all this stir only deafens the Londoner to what is going on around him; and he smiles the dull smile, not of contentment, but of optimism. He believes in nothing but the status quo, peace and loss, and the Exposition. He does not extend his belief to anything else—not even to the next period of "distress," nor to the authors of the Exposition—causes of the very thing he adores in his simple way. He does not believe in causes; he hates causes; they are things only in the dream of metaphysicians, speculators, agitators, logicians, and other dangerous men. He believes in a First Cause, because it is respectable to do so; but it is an affair that he leaves to the clergyman or the minister under whom he sits. Beyond that he looks not. Political causes—they are things discussed in "ultra" papers: he is moderate, practical, a plain man; and he believes that nothing can upset the Ministry—unless something *should* do so. But let us see what Lord John's Reform Bill may do—leave undone.

In this mood he hears everything as you hear voices when you are half asleep,—remote, strange, unconnected with you. Nothing concerns him. "What is it to me?"

Three railway smashes, you remark, in four days, besides minor accidents! "Ah!" he replies placidly, "Mr. Glyn said so. Seven people killed!"—probably. But the average mortality, as compared with the numbers that travel, is not considerable. "The disasters, you rejoin, are not accidents—they are due to causes that might be prevented." "I dare say; yes; they are getting very bad. It is a wonder that people travel." And yet everybody does travel. "True, that is remarkable. The average of passenger traffic is considerable. And it increases in spite of accidents." "So it does; that is an interesting statistical fact." And nothing is done to prevent this murder. "Not murder, my dear fellow: 'accidental death'; the jury will say so. But they ought to do something. And yet they don't. Perhaps they can't. Or, if they did, it might be worse. The average is not high."

Crime increases. "So it does: somebody ought to move for a Parliamentary return." Truly; but what would you do when you got it. "Ah! I don't know. I don't see what is to be done. Perhaps next session Lord John may—What o'clock?"

News is received of Sir John Franklin. "Ah! so there is. There always is about this season. But if enough diligence had been used we might have got these traces sooner. "Very true." The Government would not move. "Naturally, of expense, you know." Yes, but there has been

expense incurred. "Pressure from without." Government would have given up the search long ago, and we should have left the men to perish without an attempt to save them. "Very true; so we should."

Shocking things Mr. Gladstone discloses of Neapolitan rule. "Horrid." And Lord Palmerston's brother in Naples all the while. "Giving very pleasant parties, I understand; a pleasant fellow, Temple!" But not a word of these things. "Oh! yes; he interfered in the most spirited manner to rescue an Italian fellow, a lawyer, who was accused of being engaged in 'conspiracy'—which turned out to be an English picnic. Spirited fellow, Temple, at a pinch—like his brother." But no interference to stop Naples. "Oh! no; non-intervention, you know; that is our policy." In Sicily? "Even in Sicily—at the last. Palmerston always comes down on his legs." And these atrocities are going on all over Italy, Austria, and Germany. "So they say: Absolutism is looking up."

Americans have been massacred in Cuba. "Yes—the papers put out large placards, I see." They are very angry in New York and New Orleans. "Dare say; they must always have something to bully about."

The Kafirs are driven, not out of the Cape colony, but into it, and the colonists are more enraged than ever. "Well, it is a mess. But he is a good old fellow, that Smith: rough soldier, but good heart; and that's what pleases me—rough outside, but sound at heart—sterling." But those colonists, when they are much exasperated, you see, sometimes rebel. "Nonsense; it will come right."

How imperturbable you are. Well, but now I will tell you something that will move you: do you know that Austrian spies have been detected, here, in London? "So they say." Yes, but employed by the English police—think of the national character! "Indeed! that's odd! By the by, talking of character, my butler has given me warning; and, I assure you, I think there is nothing more difficult to find than a butler who is sober and honest—especially a butler."

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER RAISED IN EUROPE.

ONE course would be certain to secure victory for the Peoples of Europe against the Crowned Conspiracy of Austria and her allies: we indicated that course last week; but let us now point out its advantages rather more specifically.

With Austrianism advancing unresisted to the conquest of Europe, with England acquiescing in not aiding that inhuman conquest, we have counselled the Peoples of Europe to seek a leader in the natural head of the Democracy of the World—the great Republic of America.

It would be quite possible to place at the head of revolutionary forces, an American General, bearing the star-spangled banner of the Union; it would be quite possible, in due course, to engage even the Government of the American Republic in the same service, and to dictate from Washington the terms for the capitulation of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Foremost among the political advantages of such a plan would be its tendency to override the jealousies and reciprocal distrusts which might still be a source of weakness to the Federation of Peoples. In almost every country the national party is divided upon certain internal and ulterior questions; although Germany is becoming almost entirely Democratic, there are still Constitutionalists among its public men; in Italy there are Constitutionalists and Republicans, Federalists and Unitarians; in France there is no absolute majority, though one might be created by the mere fact of proclaiming a Crusade against Absolutism on grounds sufficiently broad. The first great objects to secure are, the national independence of each nation, and the freedom of each People; leaving internal and ulterior questions to be settled by each People when it shall be free to act, and relieved from alien control. We have no fear that the Democratic party of Europe will be unable to subdue the jealousies and unite in action against the common enemy: but no one can be blind to the fact that each section of that party might be indisposed to accept the lead of any other section, lest it should appear, ipso facto, to give up its own defensive principle. Such mistrust it would not apply to an American leader: territorially remote, not implicated in the sectional questions of Europe, above all suspicion on the score of sincerity in the vindication of liberty, the Republic would be especially fitted to take the lead in the struggle for national independence and po-

pular freedom, without prejudging the external question of any one nation. We believe that the mere hoisting of the star-spangled banner on the field of Europe would call forth the vast body of the Peoples of Europe—a rising of the Peoples from the Rhine to the Danube, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, against organized tyranny.

Even to the United States the political advantages would be considerable. The unemployed energies which are beginning to raise troublesome questions at home, would find a glorious and beneficial vent in that more distant field. Action of that kind might help the Republicans to gain time, and with time power, for the deliberate settlement of that social question which presses upon them most dangerously. It would enable them to force back to European ground that class of disputes which English Abolitionists, aided by manœuvring English diplomatists, now make them discuss so inconveniently on American ground alone. Besides, is not European intervention—the intervention of European Governments—between the Americans and the Spaniards, at last become imminent in Cuba?

The working out of certain political problems on the Continent would be of vast service to the English people; and not less so to the English colonies. One of the first advantages would be, that England would find its faculties of speech and action unlocked from the present nightmare of doubt and apathy; and it would not long suffer its Government to abstain from taking its proper place by the side of the Republic, with France at the head of the Anti-Despotic movement.

But the commercial and economical advantages of the great movement would not be less striking than the political. Upon these, for the present, we must necessarily touch briefly; but we beseech the reader to think out the considerations which we indicate. For the Americans, we need not enlarge upon the pickings which are to be enjoyed in the conquered treasures and the captured palaces of Imperial luxury; but we mean far more solid and general advantages. For example, the shipping of the United States, which now seeks an unpleasant and hazardous employment in the slave-trade, might find more congenial and not less profitable employment in the crusade against Despotism. In that respect the United States might perform the functions of Venice during the crusades against the less barbarous Saracens. English capital would find abundant employment in supplying the munitions of war; and afterwards in supplying the newly freed industries of Europe with the means of developing internal resources. Indeed, this emancipation of Europe would realize the true complement of Free Trade: at present, Free Trade finds its foremost antagonist in the Zollverein; which Absolutism is to imitate and extend in Austria and Italy; Hungary, who would join with England, is pinioned by Austria; Turkey, free in disposition, is kept poor by Russian intimidation. The emancipation of Europe would be the first step towards extending the alliances of commerce over the whole field. Imagine the trade of a Russia set free! The same process would open the trade of Europe to the colonies. Canning talked of "calling a new world into existence," when he recognized the South American states; but this crusade would call the old world into existence for the new.

Need we dwell on the social advantages of the movement? Every state engaged would feel them. Naples, Rome, Milan, and Baden can tell what are the hideous cruelties—the oppressions of fantastical taxation, the inquisitorial tyranny of an official priesthood, the imprisonments, the floggings of men and women, the subjection of women and children to the brutalities of a licentious alien soldiery, and not less licentious native gendarmes—cruelties now daily inflicted by the Holy Alliance throughout so much of Europe as it already possesses. And the frontier of the region possessed by that bad power is daily spreading. Of course Italians, Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians, would be glad to escape from that shocking thrall. Western Europe would be well pleased to see the onward march of that system checked. France would be more tranquil if the popular party were endowed, as it would be, with a decided preponderance. A period of political action, of hope, and of commercial diligence, would be beneficial to us in England, socially as well as commercially and politically.

We foresee two objections to the suggestion of the Alliance of Peoples headed by the United States—the English economists will object on the

score that war always entails expense; the Americans, on the score that Washington and Jefferson bequeathed the precept of non-intervention. Those two great men lived before the Holy Alliance. They had not read in the *Times* a hint that, if Americans avenged American blood in Cuba, there might be a combined demand for explanations from the maritime states of Europe. And Washington was too good a General, Jefferson too keen a statesman, not to perceive how powerful a diversion it would be if European Governments meddled in the waters of Florida, to raise in Europe the prior question as to the right of those Governments to speak at all on behalf of their own states. If they meddle in Cuba, it might be possible to "annex" to the Federation of Peoples not only Cuba but Spain itself—and not only Spain. Let the maritime states look to it: the star-spangled banner in Europe will have turned their position.

Nor need thrifty English economists be alarmed. No English taxes will be needed, unless they are asked to fight against the Peoples; and then they can be refused by the Faithful Commons. The Federation of Peoples will fight at one great advantage against the Holy Alliance, Austria especially. The despots fight with mercenary armies, and Austria has a bankrupt exchequer. The Federation of Peoples will fight with patriot forces, and will know how to render the war self-supporting. Yes, the victories of Governments cost national debts; but this victory of the Peoples shall purchase their means of redeeming national debts. The Two-headed Eagle governs only to devour; but it is a craven bird, accustomed to tyrannize, not unaccustomed to defeat: the Black Eagle is a bat among the kings: the Great Bear of the North is harmless where he cannot hug: the Lion of England slumbers, like a lap-dog full of feasting: the Bald-headed Eagle of the West, fresh from the wilds, hardened to the elements, bold in flight, sharing the fortune of the stars, is unconquered, untamed, unsated; he casts his eye on Europe, and the Atlantic shall not arrest his swoop.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

THE new Austrian loan is announced by the *Times* to the London market. It was, in fact, announced in Vienna some weeks ago, and placed in a course of private negotiation; but down to the latest dates not a single subscription had been given in. Hence Austria is driven to foreign countries.

"The amount is to be 85,000,000 florins, which, at the present rate of exchange is about £7,000,000 sterling; and two-thirds of this are to be employed in part redemption of the existing paper circulation, the process for which is to commence on the 1st of February next, and to be continued during three months. The rate of interest is to be five per cent., and the issue is to take place at the price of 95, if the subscribers desire the dividends to be payable at Vienna, and at 100 if payable elsewhere and in silver. The other places of payment may be Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Brussels, and Paris. The subscriptions are to commence to-morrow, the 9th instant, and to close on the 27th. Persons applying before the 16th are to have a bonus of two per cent., and after that period, and before the 23rd, one per cent., with the assurance also that they shall have the full amount of stock they write for. Those who take stock to the amount of 50,000 florins are likewise to be allowed a half per cent. commission. The places where subscriptions will be received are Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, and Breslau. At the present rate of exchange the issuing price of 100 would be equal to about 80; but, as compared with the existing prices of Austrian stock on the Continent, the terms, including all the peculiar allowances to tempt people to a hasty decision, do not seem to present any remarkable advantages. In the markets of this country, under existing circumstances, such a loan would, of course, find no reception whatever."

It will be observed that London is omitted from the list of places for subscription and payment. Austria standing in fear of Cobden's economist obstruction to war loans; and, probably, also of the German Agitation Union, which can speak in London, even on the credit of a Sovereign exchequer, whereas in other countries out-spoken men are gagged. But the fame of Austrian credit has extended too far for it to escape celebrity in any money market of Europe; and recent measures have not contributed to reassure the doubting. It is well known that the revocation of the Constitution has caused a great excitement: in Vienna politicians laugh to see the Government array on opposite sides so distinctly, the Government with its armies, and the Democratic party with its

whole populations. For the "Black and yellow," or constitutional party, has disappeared—puffed out with the extinction of Count Stadion's constitution. In the provinces the excitement is even greater—as at Prague, Lemberg, Baden, and Olmütz. In all the provincial towns the Government thinks it desirable to keep artillery continually traversing the streets with lighted matches, as a display of power, and a hint to the more impatient people. Even the peasantry are dissatisfied, although Government was careful to accompany the revoking of the Constitution with a proclamation that peasants would retain the privileges secured to them by the revolution—namely, the emancipation from feudal services and the like. But they have to reimburse the proprietors for the loss of those services; their taxes are doubled; and they are eaten out of house and home by soldiers quartered upon each man in proportion to his means. Thus they do not feel much benefit from the measures of Government; and they are by no means contented. Nay, the very officers of the army, deprived of rewards apportioned to their services against the revolution, and kept down by Imperial favouritism, are said to share in the general discontent.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the loan should flag. But that is not all. The exchanges are entirely in the hands of agents; the Royal Family itself is said to have bought and sold with great tact in a market where the precious metals are at a high premium; so that somebody, at all events, derives a benefit from the actual state of affairs. Still, confidence is not restored to commercial houses. The officials have lately been about, according to a recent practice, asking small loans to cover current expenses; but they have not been successful. Somehow, even commercial men were able to perceive that the abolition of the constitution destroyed the guarantee for any loan at all: if a borrower is "responsible alone to Almighty God," what chance has a mere creditor?

Still more, when that exclusively responsible Sovereign is already a gentleman in difficulties. The Imperial Court cannot conceal its embarrassments: the very "court furnishers," or tradesmen and outfitters, not paid for some time, begin to weary of importunities for more credit. And the amusements of the august potentate, like the military display which is to take place in Lombardy—politic enough in its way perhaps, as a show of power and amusement for the soldiery, and a pastime instructive to the Italian Princes—is an expensive game. Say that it costs no more than £100,000 or £150,000, and it will be a large sum out of a straitened exchequer.

A very straitened exchequer. One of the few remaining innovations originating with the revolution, is the public statement of the finances, and the Imperial treasury confesses a deficit of 68,856,947 florins (about £6,885,000); but the statement is made by officers not responsible to the public; and it is well known that it may be taken much higher—say at £10,000,000 sterling. To this should be added the liability of repaying to Russia the 5,656,518 florins advanced on account of the Hungarian war, to be defrayed in three yearly instalments; whereof the first is said to have been paid on the 31st of July last.

In reviewing the finance of the Austrian Government some items are very instructive: the war department is set down at 103,362,606 florins; public education (all under Government provision), at 4,916,776 florins; Gendarmerie, at 5,565,406 florins; five to four in favour of the gendarme over the schoolmaster. But the Gendarmerie is important: apart from its police duties, in which its cleverness has made it more hated than Metternich's old police, it has a very exalted function. Formerly the Emperor had a body guard, German, Hungarian, and Italian, splendid in uniform, accoutrements, and horses; but now no Hungarian or Italian will serve: and so the King has for his body guard a corps of—gendarmes. Of course they must be finely dressed for a service like that; which schoolmasters need not be.

Not the least damaging circumstance for the loan is the pretext on which it is asked: it is said that the money is required to buy up a part of the paper money now afloat. A laudable object; but unluckily the pretext has been used before, and while it has not been fulfilled, it has been the harbinger of a bankruptcy. In 1810, in 1811, and 1816, there was a creation of paper money for the same purpose—to buy up a former paper currency and place it on a better foundation. Now, these paper currencies never have been bought up; the

paper is still in circulation—and a very nasty circulation it is. Notes are current for little fractional sums, such as 6 kreutzer, or 2½d. Notes for 60 kreutzer are divisible into four—and the quarters are in circulation. Gold and silver are becoming rarities: a peasant with silver pieces of 20 kreutzer for buttons has been a gazing stock—a rural Esterhazy with a diamond jacket. The rustics think it good policy to pass on the worthless, suspected, and ever-sinking paper; and hence a certain "briskness of trade" which delights easy economists. The peasant holds it good thrift to spend that stuff as fast as possible; it is some good to get anything in return for it. The very names of the different kinds of paper are a history in themselves—there is the "anticipation money" of 1811, the bank note of 1816, treasury money, anticipation money of Hungarian revenue, ditto of Italian revenue—in short a Babel confusion in the denominations of the old and floating debts. It is no wonder, then, if the mere talk about paper money—especially anything so transparent as the talk about buying it up—is regarded as an official declaration of bankruptcy.

Nevertheless there are classes who support the Government, even in its finance; and they act on logic of a certain kind. They admit that it is sharp practice; but they reckon that Government can go on for ten years; and in the meanwhile they can realize their own property, and make all snug for themselves. They are justified in expecting that the final crash will be deferred as long as possible; for the longer the present state of affairs lasts, the more the stockjobbers will make; stockjobbers being a class which includes august and influential persons. Probably it is right to calculate that they may defer the crisis for ten years. The Austrian fundholder may consider his property safe—for that period!

AN "IMPOSING" ARCHBISHOP.

AN Archbishop of Westminster riding into his undiscovered See, mounted on an invisible Papal Bull, resplendent in full pontificals, was no doubt an imposing object to the faithful of the Province of Canterbury: not so much from his rank and office as a Cardinal, a Prince of the Church, claiming the sole jurisdiction over all baptized souls, as for his being not only an unacknowledged, but a great unpaid Archbishop.

But what shall we say of a Primate who "hardly imagines that there are two Bishops, &c., who would deny the validity of the orders of clergy, solely on account of their wanting the imposition of Episcopal hands"?

We, indeed, may rejoice in so important an accession to the cause of a truly free and truly Catholic religion. It is just possible that we may agree with our Archbishop in his naive testimony to the value of the laying on of Episcopal hands. But if the Establishment of which the amiable John Bird Sumner is Primate, be a State-paid Church, and not a mere voluntary association of godly men, and if the Church has "something which the meetinghouse has not," then we are bound to echo the words of our earnest ecclesiastical contemporary the *Chronicle*, and to add—"It may be quite true; but still a Bishop is not the man to say it. . . . It was not for this that he became a Bishop—it is not for this that he sits in a chair of state, and bears a name of awful import," &c. &c. No, indeed! we may add, it was not to sit in chairs of state that Bishops were invented.

But so subtle is the distinction between honesty in private and honesty in public life, that here is a good, mild, amiable, Christian man, who has been "laying his hands" for we know not how many years on we know not how many heads with all the solemn accompaniments of a most awful rite, now confidentially hinting in *what sense* he has been "imposing" upon them, and upon us, and upon himself! According to his own estimate, is he not on a level with Bo'swain Smith, upon whom no man ever "laid hands" except the Policeman? May we not say, therefore, that the Primate of all England is a truly "imposing" Archbishop?

OUR PEACE PRINCIPLE.

PEACE is a blessing which we long to secure for the world; we long to break through that incredibly transparent self-delusion, by which Peace is spoken of as existing for Europe, and guaranteed to England. Is Naples at peace? Ask William Gladstone. Is the Russo-Austrian Alliance at peace with England? Ask the Sultan of Turkey. Is Hungary, deprived of her historical rights, and

kept down by alien arms under an usurper—is Hungary at peace? Ask the conscience-stricken Georgey,—whom Russia is to send again into Hungary as the military commander for Austria! He will know.

We do not share the delusive maxim, "Prepare for war, if you want peace"; but we do hold that a nation that wants Peace must prepare to repel War. The process is just the reverse of that employed by modern Governments. Standing Armies are an instrument for making war. They are the great impediment to peace, the great instrument of tyranny. They are an instrument which Governments can always turn against their own Peoples. They are an instrument which Governments do turn against their own Peoples. Every country of Europe is kept down by a Standing Army.

Collectively, Standing Armies form an instrument at the hands of the combined Governments of Europe. Europe is now held in military possession; and yet is left more exposed than ever it was to an irruption of Cossacks, Croats, and other Goths of modern times.

Standing Armies are a very costly instrument. On shore and afloat, they cost England about fifteen millions yearly; to say nothing of the 400,000 maintained in India. The expense of military affairs is mainly attributable to Standing Armies.

This military thralldom is destructive of freedom, of education, of industry, even of trade, such as it might be if the Peoples were free and unfettered.

To abolish Standing Armies you should nationalize them—restore the soldiers to citizenship, from which they are unjustly debarred. Nationalized armies are not instruments for making War, but for repelling War. They need not be hordes of denationalized idlers, supported at the national expense. Patriot forces are forces composed of real citizens, with "a stake in the country." No free nation can be secure of peace that has not a patriot force capable of repelling War.

War is hideous, the crime of crimes, and the misery of miseries; abominable, in proportion as it intrudes into the home of Peace. The nation which permits War to be intruded within its frontiers, and carried among its women and children, incurs a disgrace and a shame. No brave nation, conscious of its national pride and the sacredness of the trust reposed in it, will be satisfied when it has the means of repelling such intrusion at its frontiers. No truly brave nation will see another assailed by a stronger, without being moved to aid that nation in defending its nationality, its homes, its women and offspring. This feeling is the true motive to "the comity of nations," which is the real guarantee of Peace—the mutual assurance of Peoples.

Thus earned, Peace will be truly smiling, as poets feign it. Thus secured, by a freedom of Peoples, it will not be marred by internal discord—that war of industry which is more mortal, if less revolting, than the outrage of the invader. Of true peace we cannot have too much. It is the fair weather of society—the summer that brings forth all the best fruits which man can grow. And it is in the name of Peace that we protest against submission to the insatiable war-monster Despotism, or the craving intestine parasite, the war of industry, which eats into the vitals.

MORE GOLD.

THE Fable, which teaches that real treasure is to be earned by digging the earth, not to find gold, but to promote fertility, has been accepted as a truth time out of mind; and yet a new field of gold is no sooner discovered, than multitudes rush to labour in it. Why?

Because the process of exchange, in which we witness the use of gold, is brief and easy compared with the process of production; and we forget that the process of production is necessarily implied as a preliminary. Gold makes us master of the exchange; and we forget that gold must itself be worked out. We know, indeed, that it is so; but the habit of our eyes is to see gold endowed with omnipotence in its mere existence; and habit is more powerful than reason.

But "native" gold, which needs so little working out,—does it not command the power of exchange, without the previous toil of elaboration? Not if it is unduly multiplied: it then loses its own mastery exactly in proportion to its increase.

In this gold differs from real wealth. First, because it does not administer directly to life: you cannot eat gold, nor drink it; it makes bad clothing, bad bedding, and not the best of building materials. It is not the thing you need, nor that on which you primarily employ your industry. It is the indirect incentive to the industry of others—varying in force, and, therefore, in certainty.

Secondly, when corn is multiplied, it loses its exchangeable value, but not its real value: it remains good eating still, though we might prefer dainties. Gold multiplied, loses its exchangeable value—the principal value which it has. If you cannot exchange it, you cannot eat it yourself.

A BANKRUPTCY RETRIEVED.

It is reported from the Bankruptcy Court, that "Mr. Keating, the chemist, of St. Paul's churchyard, appeared for a renewal of his protection: the certificate meeting having been adjourned from time to time, so that Mr. Keating may by the superintendence of the business pay the creditors 20s. in the pound. Hitherto the trade has been prosperous, and the assignees and creditors are perfectly satisfied. This is one of the very few cases where integrity and industry is duly appreciated; for in too many instances persons are driven to bankruptcy, notwithstanding that by judicious management a surplus would be left." By relying solely on trading motives, trade punishes itself. In Egypt, and we believe other parts of the East, the usage is not to reduce a trader to bankruptcy. On the contrary, the creditors will lend him money to recover his position. The course is dictated by humanity; but society gains, and so does trade, by preventing an absolute loss. Mr. Keating's case indicates a humane and wise advance in the practice of our commercial law: we hope it will not be the last instance.

TRANSCENDANT BRAVERY OF THE STAMP-OFFICE. COURAGE and scholarship flourish together— "Twin cherries on one stalk!"

in the intricacies of the Stamp-office. Valorous gentlemen those at the head of the Board of Inland Revenue! They never hit one of their own size. They never attack a sturdy opponent. They have not even the pluck of Quixote, as he had not the gift of meanness; for though he pitched into the windmills by mistake, doubtless he would have had a dash at them had they been giants in earnest.

Bent on earning their own destruction, magnanimous persons! they have lately forwarded an intimation to the *Maidstone Gazette*, as striking in its substance as it is slovenly in its form. Here it is:—

"It having been the practice of some of the publishers of newspapers of inserting a list of 'Arrivals at Hotels,' I am directed to inform you that the advertisement duty attaches to such announcements in respect to each hotel, and that any such list, with the hotel named, will be charged if it appear after this notice."

The list must not appear, nor the hotel with it! Hotel must retire into private life. But are there not fashionable journals nearer to Somerset-house? Every day our good friend the *Post*—and, in fact, all the morning journals—chronicle the arrivals and departures of "distinguished" persons, native and foreign. Why, then, single out the *Maidstone Gazette* for punishment? Why attack the isolated provincial newspaper, when the giant is at hand?

SOCIAL REFORM.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS. TO THORNTON HUNT, ESQ.

Sept. 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—The *Leader* for the 6th instant contains a letter from Mr. C. F. Nicholls on a subject so important in its bearings upon the present social movement, that I hope you will allow me to recall the attention of your readers for a short time to it, notwithstanding the judicious and able remarks contained in the letter to which I refer, as well as in previous passages upon the same subject in former numbers of your paper.

This subject is the position of the tradesman; his present position in the struggle of competitive effort, and the position he would take in the world of concerted and combined effort, which the advocates of Association are seeking to introduce.

I say, this subject has a most important bearing on the present social movement, because there is no class of men by whom that movement might be more effectually aided than by this trading class, if they would earnestly take it up; because, therefore, there is no class of men whose opposition is more to be deprecated; because, as a body, this class would, I conscientiously believe, benefit by the change, as much, if not more, than any other class; lastly, because, from the tone adopted by some of the modern leaders in the literature of Association, especially in France, where the great modern idea of Association is still distorted and suffering from the painful throes attendant on its violent birth, a notion has widely gone forth that the Associative movement is necessarily destructive

to the tradesman, that it intends to eat up this class of traders in order to give the classes socially below it wherewithal to live; and that, therefore, as a body, the trading class must, in self-defence, adopt Lord Hardwick's answer to the Dissenters of his day for its motto towards these inferior classes: "Sirs, we have got you down, and by G— we will keep you down."

It is said, and it is said with truth, that one object of Association is to suppress middle men. Now, the tradesman is essentially a middle man: his function is to distribute, to take what one set of men have collected or produced and hand it over to another set who desire it in exchange for something which they have collected or produced, and the first set desire. But the distributor does not, directly, produce anything. He does not add, as distributor, to the mass of enjoyable or useful things which exist upon the earth, though he may most materially conduce to their being used or enjoyed. Therefore, a system of concert, of which it must, from the reason of the case, be a principle always to effect every end with the greatest possible economy of means, will necessarily seek to reduce the number of distributors to the smallest number required in order to do the work well; and thus would unquestionably, were it generally adopted at once, suppress many of the distributors who now exist as distributors in the particular district, or for the particular purpose in and for which they are at this moment carrying on the work of distribution. For among the many evil results of the present system of disorganized struggle, one of the most conspicuous is the prodigious amount of labour and talent wasted in the contest of competitive distributors for custom. Undoubtedly on a system of concerted labour we should not have the baker in the City sending loaves to Piccadilly, while the baker in Piccadilly sends loaves into the City, as now may easily be the case. Certainly a body of men who should endeavour to agree upon a convenient and economical system of supplying groceries, would not send off every morning half-a-dozen carts from different shops in the same district, to supply as many contiguous houses in another district, as is probably done every day in every part of London. Could we at once leap into a system of associated labour, no doubt, therefore, many of the present distributors might have to be otherwise employed, though it may be even then doubted whether the increased exchanges consequent on the increased production under that system might not lead to ample occupation being found for them all in their old business. But to suppose, that, because a system of associated labour will seek to economize as far as possible the labour employed in distribution, as it will seek to economize as far as possible the labour employed in every species of production, therefore, it would or could suppress the function of distribution, and the class of distributors as such, is to argue in forgetfulness of the natural laws on which the existence of this class of men depends; that is to say, of the infinite diversity in the objects of human labour, arising from the constitution of the globe on which we dwell.

The great Herder calls attention to this fact, when he enlarges on the vast effects in the history of mankind due to the circumstance of his living on a sphere instead of a flat surface; the varieties of pursuits, of habits, of physical character, resulting from the manifold diversities of climate existing between the equator and the poles. The more detailed study of the physical structure of the earth carried on in more recent times, adds force to the observation. Travel across England from east to west in any point—travel through it from north to south in almost any parallel of latitude, and you will rapidly pass through a variety of soils, and even of climates, which give necessarily to the industry of each district a local character of its own. The chalky downs, the strong clays, the rich marls, the light sands, the coal-bearing strata, the iron districts, the mountain veins—how many differences do not these natural peculiarities constitute in the labour of the inhabitants of the different portions of our own little island; differences from which, necessarily, interchanges of produce must arise, calling into activity the function of distribution and the class of distributors?

Extend your view to a wider horizon—to the differences of land and sea—the differences already alluded to of climate and natural productions, dependent on the figure of the earth—and it will at once be seen how unfounded is the supposition that a class of persons occupied in facilitating the interchange of produce can ever cease to be wanted, that their services would not be called for; and if they are called for, what is to prevent them from being fairly valued and adequately remunerated according to their value. It may be, perhaps, thought that there will be a jealousy between the more numerous class of producers and the less numerous class of distributors which will lead to a danger of injustice being done to the latter. But the fear arises from an imperfect apprehension of the principle of Association, from forgetting that under the distinctions which now set class in hostile opposition to class will have disappeared, that there will be no class of employers ever against a class of employed, no class of distributors standing apart from the body of producers or consumers with separate interests, that the masters will be merged in the director or manager, and the work of distribution will become, like all other works, one of many public functions, discharged on account of the whole body by a certain set of persons, who will be entitled to a share of the produce accordingly; why, then, should it be supposed that any one set of these functionaries will be looked upon with suspicion, or treated with unfairness by the body on whose behalf they act?

I have gone into the question in its most general aspect to show how utterly ungrounded is the view which would represent the distributive or trading classes as mere parasites, flourishing on the destruction of the body by which they are upheld; as persons having essentially an adverse interest to the rest of the community, and to whom, therefore, Association, by the very fact of its aiming at the benefit of the whole community, must prove a deadly enemy.

But this train of reasoning has led me on to anticipate a state of progress which we are very far indeed from having attained, and carried me far beyond the practical question which to us of the present day is mainly important, the position which any body of tradesmen take now in the associative movement, if they will throw themselves heartily into it; if, giving up the more selfish desire of individual aggrandizement, acting on the faith that the true good of every man is inseparably intertwined with the good of his neighbour, they seek in a union, where each determines to do justice to all the rest, and asks for himself no larger share of advantage than he is justly entitled to, that benefit which they now endeavour to obtain by looking only to their own interest and leaving other men to look to theirs.

There exists already, as a recent number of the *Leader* has clearly explained, in the Central Coöperative Agency now in operation in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, a point of union round which any number of tradesmen, impressed with such views, might readily combine. At present that establishment limits its operations to the sale of groceries and French wines and brandies; but it is formed upon a plan admitting of indefinite expansion, and capable of embracing any other kind of retail trade, whether such as are merely distributive, or such as like the tailors, hatters, &c., unite, more or less, the manufacture of the articles distributed, with their sale. It is, therefore, capable of affording the point of union indispensable in any scheme of combined effort. The plan of union, as I conceive it, would be something as follows:—The body of combined traders would begin by bringing their capital into one common stock. To each separate branch of trade they would assign a general manager, whose special duty it would be to purchase for them in the first markets, on the most advantageous terms, the goods or materials they might require, and generally to superintend all the retail dépôts for those articles belonging to the union. To each person employed in the operations of their business, they would allot such a salary as might appear reasonably adequate to his services. All who were employed in it they would interest in its success, by associating them in a participation in the benefits accruing from it. It would be a fundamental rule of the union that all adulteration and fraud upon customers of every kind was strictly proscribed, and sternly punished. To insure the confidence of the public in their fair dealing, all their accounts should be audited from time to time by a public accountant. Lastly, to remove all opposition of

interest between trader and consumer, and exhibit the former in his true character of agent for the latter, all customers should be admitted to a participation in the benefits of the business in proportion to their purchases, on condition of supplying a portion of the capital required; or, which comes to the same thing, all goods sold to such contributors should be sold at an abatement of price, to be regulated with the concurrence of contributors of a certain amount. Suppose a union of traders on such principles to be formed; and let us endeavour shortly to trace out some of its principal effects:—

1. There would be a great economy—

In the acquisition of stock:—from the great amount of the purchases enabling them to be made on the most advantageous terms, the body becoming, in fact, their own wholesale dealers; from the employment of the ablest judges in making the purchases.

In the preservation of stock:—from the possibility of keeping all the goods required for the various establishments of the union in large dépôts, constructed in the best manner, whence they would be supplied as they were wanted to the several retail establishments.

In the distribution of the articles:—from combination in the delivery of goods; from concentrating all the custom of each district into a few centres as were required for the convenient supply of that district, and employing the tradesmen whose services might thus become unnecessary in one district, in forming new connections in another district.

In advertisements and other means of making the business known:—from all the shops of the union being advertised together; from each shop forming a centre of advertisements to every other in the union; from the publicity which such a movement, if made on an extended scale, would certainly attract, the notices, the attacks, the defences to which it would give rise in the public press, forming advertisements of the very best kind, but costing nothing.

2. This economy would furnish the means of giving to contributing customers, and to all who were employed in the business, the advantages already mentioned, thus securing the support of the one and producing increased faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of their duties on the part of the other, while a sufficient surplus would remain to allow to the principal managers and superintendents such a scale of salaries as would adequately remunerate their services.

3. The smaller tradesman would be delivered from that precarious struggle to establish himself; that continual liability to ruin from the appearance of some more powerful competitor; that dread of an old age of poverty as the result of a life of toil, which Mr. Nicholls's statements—statements admitting of too easy and general confirmation—exhibit as his present lot.

4. The conscientious tradesman might have the pure gratification of feeling himself to be filling in society an honest post, benefiting himself and all around him, and to be free from that contaminating atmosphere of fraud which threatens to turn the retail dealers of the present day into moral pests.

With this sketch I will bring this long letter to a close, and remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD VANSITTART NEALE.

THE MASK OF OCCUPATIONS.—The mysteries of London involve many strange and hideous evils that must not be revealed, and that cannot be even legislated for. In what other part of the world is an avowed calling made to minister so successfully to a concealed one? or where the most apparently dissimilar and incompatible pursuits are driven together with the utmost ease, like a team of differently coloured horses? or where ostensible respectability of station, and a character carefully built up of plausible externals, are so adroitly cultivated and employed as a mask for the most audacious robbery and swindling? Look at the long-established and orderly jewellers' shops that do not sell five pounds' worth of jewellery in twelve months, and are nothing more than blinds for smelting pots;—the attorneys' offices that are really no better than baits to entrap young spend-thrifts into bill transactions and suicidal post obits;—the fashionable establishments which shed such lustre on the West-end—mercery, tailoring, plate—and which, instead of making their profits, as they seem to do, out of the regular channels of trade, derive their income exclusively from an invisible and unsuspected system of usurious discounts. A catalogue of the fraudulent masquerades of London would fill a volume; and a very singular volume it would make, if we had a Vidocq or a Eugene Sue to do justice to its multifarious topics.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

AMONG the many pregnant sayings of the admirable HEINRICH HEINE, there is one which has a solemn accent rarely heard in his lively words, "Wherever a great spirit gives utterance to his thoughts, there also is Golgotha!" Many red pages in the records of human progress respond to this. Of all virtues, Toleration is, perhaps, the latest, for our arrogance is coextensive with our ignorance; and we need great experience of human fallibility, and of the vast illimitable sweep of knowledge, ere we can humble ourselves to the conception that our dearest convictions may possibly fall short of the truth, and our opponent may have seized the portion we have missed! It was said by TACITUS that the happiest times were those in which man could feel and express himself with perfect freedom—*rara temporum felicitate ubi sentire quæ velis et quæ sentias dicere licet*; and in this sense England bears the palm—

"The land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will."

There lies the moral greatness of England; there also lies her security. Look around, and you will find liberty of thought—man's first and highest prerogative—repressed by force in every other country. In the land of LUTHER it is a farce; in the land of VOLTAIRE it is a peril. In America, republic though it be, liberty is respected only so long as the dominant prejudices and dominant injustice are not in question; let an unfortunate Abolitionist raise his voice against that deep and frightful degradation of America—slavery—and, like poor Mr. McCoy, he is ducked, pumped on, insulted, half-murdered by the "free and enlightened Republicans." Liberty of Opinion is a grand phrase; but slaveholders are not willing to tolerate liberty when it leads to anarchy—to the subversion of all Order!

Here lies our superiority. We are no sonder of those "wild theorists" whose "Utopian dreams" of justice threaten our beloved Order, than the American is of the Abolitionist; but we let them speak; we answer them with arguments, statistics, ridicule, declamation, just as it suits us, but at all events we suffer them to get their thoughts uttered, and to conquer as many disciples as they can. "We have discovered," said the *Times* on Monday, "that the highest degree of political stability not only may coexist with the utmost latitude of discussion, but in point of fact depends on it as effect from cause." *Rara temporum felicitate!*

Our stability depends on Freedom, not upon Coercion: to the Catholic mind a fearful and anarchical condition! In the last number of the *Rambler*, a bold and vigorous writer, standing manfully by the doctrines of his Church, declaims against civil and religious liberty as equal in absurdity to the inalienable right of suicide. He declares openly that the Catholic Church has always avowed the deepest hostility to the principle of liberty; and that when the Catholic pretends the contrary, it is for the purpose of deceiving the Protestant world:—

"His great object is to silence Protestants, or to persuade them to let him alone; and as he certainly feels no personal malice against them, and laughs at their creed quite as cordially as he hates it, he persuades himself that he is telling the exact truth when he professes to be an advocate of religious liberty, and declares that no man ought to be coerced on account of his conscientious convictions. The practical result is, that now and then, but very seldom, Protestants are blinded, and are ready to clasp their unexpected ally in a fraternal embrace."

"They are deceived, we repeat, nevertheless. Believe us not, Protestants of England and Ireland, for an instant, when you see us pouring forth our liberalisms. He is not talking Catholicism, but nonsense and Protestantism; and he will no more act on these notions in different circumstances than you now act on them yourselves in your treatment of him. You ask, if he were lord in the land, and you were in a minority, if not in numbers yet in power, what

would he do to you? That, we say, would entirely depend upon circumstances. If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you; if expedient, he would imprison you, banish you, fine you; possibly he might even hang you. But be assured of one thing: he would never tolerate you for the sake of the 'glorious principles of civil and religious liberty.'"

This is outspoken, and as such we welcome it. It does not, however, render Catholicism more beautiful in our eyes; and the less we like such arbitrary and despotic creeds, the more we see how the salvation of society depends upon a thorough and hearty adoption of this great antagonist—perfect Freedom. And what we say here of religious speculation applies equally to the political; the only alternative of Force is Thought.

We have just trumpeted England. LEON GOLLAN, in his charming volume of *Contes et Nouvelles*, which lies so temptingly on JEFF's counter, sarcastically explains why France cannot pension her poets:—

"Mademoiselle Elisa Mercœur often said, in a very, very low whisper to her friends, when reduced to frightful distress:—'I wonder whether the Greek poets had bread to eat every day?' And she seemed to think that her published poetry entitled her to a small pension. A pension! But the Government cannot really grant pensions to poets, even to good ones. It keeps at the ménagerie, lions which eat every morning ten francs' worth of hot meat, tigers which absorb fifteen francs' worth of mutton, a giraffe which drinks six francs' worth of milk, not to mention the monkeys of Brazil and the white bears of Greenland, which it takes paternal pride in feeding. How, then, can it think of poets? Instead of being a poet, be a lion or a monkey, and you will have a lodging gratis. What is an author compared to an antelope?"

It appears we can occasionally pension a poet—(the feeding of monkeys and antelopes being left to private enterprise)—and at last our discerning Government has recognized JOHN WILSON, poet, philosopher, and critic, the colossal, the eccentric, but always genial CHRISTOPHER NORTH! Three hundred pounds a year England bestows on her loved CHRISTOPHER, and wonders why it was not bestowed before. He chose to call himself a Tory and fight the Tory battles; but being a man of genius no party could narrow him within its limits, all parties claimed him as their own. ROUSSEAU in one of his bursts of maddened vanity, said that only scoundrels could help loving him on account of his works—*quiconque ne m'aime pas à cause de mes livres est un fripon: jamais on ne m'ôtera cela de l'esprit*; what ROUSSEAU says of himself we say of WILSON—estimate his opinions how you may, the man, you must love if your sympathies are healthy! We, who trace these lines, so love the broad, energetic, many-sided impulsive nature of the man, that we hear of his pension as if it were a windfall to ourselves. Now the Government has recognized WILSON, perhaps it may cease to overlook DE QUINCEY, although he does labour under the disqualification of being a man of genius.

METTERNICH is writing a book, and that book is a *History of Austria* during his own time! Unhappily this bit of gossip can only interest our grandchildren, as the Prince inserts a clause in his will, which forbids the publication till sixty years after his death. What a lying book it will be! We do not make that exclamation as at "sour grapes," but moved thereto by a conviction that METTERNICH, with all his sagacity, was in a position which excluded him from the truth, had he wished to find it.

MAZZINI's little work, *The Pope in the Nineteenth Century*, which we noticed some months ago, when it appeared in French, has been translated into English, and is now published as a pamphlet, in which form our readers will be glad to possess it. And while noticing publications let us not omit that of BRENTANO's works in six volumes. As one of the most famous of the *Romantische Schule*, BRENTANO is interesting to all students of German literature, and the present publication receives additional stimulus from the knowledge that BRENTANO, late in life, looked upon his works as "dangerous," if not "devilish," and destroyed all the copies he could lay hands on.

KINGSLEY'S LECTURE.

The Application of Associate Principles and Methods of Agriculture: A Lecture, delivered on behalf of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations. By the Reverend Charles Kingsley, Junr., Rector of Eversley.

THIS is so admirable a production, so full of suggestive and important matter, and set forth in a temper so calm, moderate, and convinced, that we shall best consult the interest of our readers, if we confine ourselves to the reproduction of as many passages as we can squeeze into our space:—

POLITICAL ECONOMY v. MORAL LAW.

"I believe that we owe the most hearty thanks to the labours of political economists; that without them we should be utterly at sea on such subjects as the present one. I should no more think of ignoring the natural laws which they have discovered, than I should those of geology or chemistry. If they are true, there is no use ignoring them. They will make their existence felt, whether we like or not; and, like the rest of nature, they are only to be conquered by obeying them. But every science has its limits, and so has political economy. Questions of moral right and wrong are beyond its sphere, just as they are beyond that of geology or chemistry; they belong to a higher, a spiritual sphere. I have no doubt whatsoever that the two will be found ultimately to be in perfect harmony; that the highest morality will be found to be the truest economy. But in the meantime, right and wrong are not to be over-ridden by economic maxims. Where the two seem to disagree, we must suspect the correctness of political economy on that point, not of the common instincts of morality; and the economist no more becomes, by virtue of his economic science, an authority on ethics or politics, than a divine becomes, by virtue of his divinity, an authority on geology or astronomy. Wherever, therefore, the economist attempts, as too many have done, to make his science the test and gauge of all human questions, or to give us a theory of human society and progress grounded exclusively on the laws of a very narrow, and as yet infant science, much more when he attempts to justify (because it seems to him to promote the accumulation or distribution of wealth) that which the heart and conscience of man, not to mention the Bible, declare to be unjust and wicked, he becomes in so far a syncretist, a pedant, and a bigot, to be driven, by every weapon which reprobation, argument, or ridicule can furnish, back on to his own ground to reconsider his opinions, as guilty of exactly the same offence against true philosophy as Primate Cullen, when he determines, on the ground of Church authority, the magnitude of the sun.

"For instance, politico-economical works inform me that, for the general wealth of a nation, it is of secondary moment whether a landlord reside at home or abroad, because when his rents are remitted to him, the shape in which they actually pass abroad is that of exported goods, to settle the balance with the country whose banking house pays him the funds; and thus it performs the same function of giving employment in his own country, to which he, if he resided at home, would apply it. This is a strictly economic question, on which the writer is bound to be a better judge than I am; and I accept it, and analyse it, and learn it by heart, with the same expectation that I shall find it true, with which I should believe in the correctness of any mathematical theorems which I was studying. I believe it, and receive fresh corroboration of my belief, that political economy and politics are distinct sciences, and that the former is a far narrower one than the latter. But if in a politico-economical work I find the assertion, that selfish competition ought to be the normal state of mankind, I simply answer, *Ne autor ultra crepidem* (Let not the cobbler go beyond his last). This is not a question of economy, not even of politics, but of ethics, a subject for the moral philosopher; one on which a man's skill in political economy gives him no more right to decide authoritatively, than his skill in fox-hunting would do. And this would be equally just, whether he said that selfish competition was, or ought to be, the law of human nature. Whether it is, or is not, is a question of fact, not of economy; whether it ought to be, is a question of right and wrong, not of economy. All that he, as an economist, has a right to say is, that it is the form of society which produces and distributes wealth more rapidly than any other yet invented. An assertion which leaves untouched two questions:—first, whether there are are not forms of society more in accordance with the true duties of man, and therefore capable of producing wealth still faster; and secondly, whether, there being other faculties, appetites, and passions in man, both right and wrong, and other facts concerning him—the existence of a God, among others—whereof economy has no right to take note—some of these may not tend to render that competition, which seems in its first effects so productive, in reality and in the long run destructive and suicidal, the disease, not the health of society—certain, in proportion as it is allowed full course, to destroy by a convulsion the very wealth which it has produced. On all these questions, economy must be silent. They are subjects of polity, ethics, the philo-

sophy of history—perhaps, as I have been laughed at for believing, of Christianity; at all events, whatsoever science has to deal with them, political economy has not."

Mr. Kingsley is an advocate for the existence of a landlord class; but he is stern in denunciation of the reckless disregard of their function exhibited by many landlords:—

LANDLORDS AS ECONOMISTS.

"If political economists have made an idol of profits, and set them up as the object of agriculture, instead of asserting the maximum of production to be itself an absolute good, who have fallen more deeply into that error than the Protectionist landlords? If political economists have preached against over-population, farmers and landlords have been acting on their theory for many a year. They have prevented the population of their parishes from increasing. They have replaced men by sheep over large districts of Scotland. They have let cottages—I speak of a frightfully common case—run to ruin, breeding disease and misery in the inmates during the process of their decay, with the avowed intention of not replacing them when they fell down. They have driven away not only their surplus hands, but even, in too many cases, those which they already possessed, to increase the crowded filth and misery of the great cities, and, as in the case of the Dorsetshire labourers, to walk out from the towns four or five miles daily to their work, and as many back. The custom of hereditary leases has vanished, on ninety-nine estates out of a hundred. The custom of any lease at all has grown but too rare. The farmer has no longer a family interest and affection towards his land and his labourers, any more than he has towards his landlord. For the landlord lowers himself irremediably in the farmer's eyes in the very process of letting, when he hands over his farm to the man who will promise him most, and demand of him least, while he is utterly careless as to the farmer's character, morals, skill—even, strange blindness of covetousness!—as to the amount of capital he can put into the land. Hence, the actual average capital per acre, invested by farmers throughout England, is less than half the sum without which the Scotch farmer considers profitable or productive agriculture impossible. Hence the farmer is beaten down to promise a rent which it is uncertain whether he can pay, has to speculate on the chances of an arbitrary remission of part of it on his rent-day; on his landlord's alms, in short; and in the meantime, to make all sure, grinds the labourer as the landlord has ground him. And I am sorry to say, that the rank and education of landlords in a fearfully large number of instances, is no guarantee whatsoever for their honesty. What may be the state of things in the more remote and patriarchal districts of the north and west of England, I cannot say; but I assert that throughout the midland, southern, and eastern counties there is not a market-town in which you may not hear stories by the half-dozen of farmers half-ruined by being enjoined into taking farms at high rents, on the promise of improvements at the landlord's expense—as a wealthy squire promised a friend of mine—which promise was utterly broken; of leases promised, and then left unsigned, until on the tenant's pressing for the signature, he has been turned out of his farm—as a respectable baronet turned out another friend of mine—and the improvements which he had made, appropriated by the landlord; of whole estates lying half-cultivated at rack-rents, the farmers not daring to improve, lest the rents should be raised upon them; of other farms whose rental is as high now, with wheat £10 a load, as it was when wheat was £40, though no corresponding permanent improvements have been made by the landlord in the meantime; of estates in one county on which the landlord resides, bedizenod out with model cottages, and schools, and churches, like that of one of the greatest and most respectable dukes in England, to the admiration of the unreflecting public, while the same man's property at the other end of England is the scene of extortion, pauperism, fever, and decay, delivered over to the tender mercies of an agent, some parasite farmer or attorney of the neighbourhood, chosen because he is a good man of business—in plain English, more cunning, greedy, and hard-hearted than the average; of appeals from cheated farmers (labourers on such estates have given up long ago appealing to any one but God)—or from clergymen, pleading for the health, the decency, the morals, the education, the lives of their wretched flocks, answered by a cold—"I never interfere in such matters; I leave them to my agent." I assert that I know parish after parish, in which the whole education, almsgiving, and all appliances of mercy and civilization, depend utterly on the scanty purse of the clergyman, who has to support, at an expense sometimes of one-third of his scanty income, necessary good works to which the landlord, drawing thousands a year from the same parish, often does not contribute a five-pound note, sometimes not a shilling."

In consequence of which:—

"The farmer hates the landlord; the labourer

hates the farmer. Everywhere is competition, and, therefore, everywhere distrust, meanness, disunion, discontent. And does this unrestrained competitive laissez-faire promote English agriculture? Not a whit of it. English soil is almost the worst tilled of any inclosed soil in Europe. The farm-buildings, on estate after estate, are in a state utterly disgraceful—such as renders it impossible to save manure, or farm high in any way. The farmers dare not invest capital in land of which they have no permanent tenure. Not a district which does not give ocular demonstration of the general under-farming, by the presence of some one farm which is growing, even on the present clumsy system, half as much again as those round it. And all agricultural improvements, with a very few exceptions, are originated either by freeholders, or gentlemen farming for their amusement, proving that something more than competition is required to give the proper spur to production."

It is because landlords have followed economical rather than social principles that the present mischief exists:—

"Now let us look at this whole question from the side of simple justice. We shall all agree, I hope, that whatever is the object of agricultural production, the welfare of those who produce must be looked to also. That is but just. Else, why should we not grow corn on the sweating system? Some may answer—well, why not, if the agricultural labour market is over-stocked? I answer that on that principle you have a right to cultivate your land by slaves. If no moral consideration is to determine the condition of your free labourers, why should it determine their being free at all? If you acknowledge one moral ground, you must acknowledge all. If you say a farmer has a right, by setting his labourers to compete against each other for work, and paying always the lowest price they will take, to make their numbers, and not any sense of justice, the criterion of their wages, where is the system to stop? He has a perfect right to go on till he has impoverished them all; and then he has a perfect right, according to political economy falsely so called, to hire gangs of paupers, i.e. of slaves, from the workhouse, and set them competing against the free labourers outside, as the slopsellers send part of their work to the union houses in London, and by that means beat down their free labourers to the union prices. And why should he stop there? Why should not the agricultural labourers be as the labourers of other countries have been before now, absolutely and formally enslaved? bought and sold as slaves, and made to work whether they like or not? Because they are free? Let us clear our minds of cant, gentlemen and ladies. What is the meaning of this word free? How do you prove that a man ought to be free? Because it is just? Justice has nothing to do with economic considerations, with the science of profits. If they are the great object of social science, if the reproduction of capital is the one great means of a nation's wealth, then I do not see why these sentimental notions about justice and abstract rights of freedom are thus to interfere with the national good. If it is profitable and right to make clothes by sweating, it is profitable and right to cultivate land by paupers, and still more profitable and right to cultivate it by slaves. I really do not see any reason upon economic grounds why you should care so much for the condition of those slaves, why you should not breed them for your own use as you do cattle and horses, and breed no more of them than you want—why you should not ascertain carefully the age at which their powers of work begin to decline, and then, instead of unprofitably supporting them in almshouses and unions, just make away with them painlessly by a few drops of strychnine, melt them down in the sulphuric acid tank, and drill them with your root-crops. I will engage that any farmer or nation that will have courage logically and consistently to carry out in that way the economy of labour and the reproduction of capital, will farm, in spite of all free trade whatsoever, at a splendid profit, without breaking a single law of what is now called Political Economy. Of course it would be cruel, and horrible, and unjust, and all that, but if you once allow such a thing as justice to enter into your calculations in one thing, you must allow it to enter in all things. You have no right to say, I will be just here and not there, or even, I will make it my first object here and my secondary there. If justice exists at all, she is above all things and below all things—by her all things consist—and her all things must obey. Whatever voice is called into council—hers must be heard first. She must not merely give the casting vote. She must explain herself on the very object and ground of the debate. If then you are content not to keep your justice for Sundays, or for the saving of your own souls, let me ask you, is it just that the labourer should have no profit whatsoever on his own labour? I say, no profit whatsoever. At present, the agricultural labourer is able to save nothing. And only what a man saves is profit. A man's wages, if they are all spent upon his necessary food, clothes, and house-rent, are no more profits to him than the money spent in keeping a steam-engine in

repair is profit to the manufacturer, or the cost of paying a ship's crew and keeping a ship in repair, is profit to the ship-owner. The labourer has a machine called his body, which is his stock in trade—without food, clothes, and other necessities, that machine will not work, but stop working and die. What it costs him to keep his body in working order is no more profit to him than the keep of a horse is. If you pay him no more than will keep that body in order, you make him work as much without remuneration as your steam-engine does. And any system which, like the wages system, beats him down to the lowest upon which he can exist, is robbing him. As long as any farthing of profit accrues to the farmer from his labour, that farmer has robbed him of his share of that profit. There was a contract between two men to execute a joint work. The farmer found capital, the labourer found physical strength. Both of them contributed over labour a certain quantity of skill and reason. When the contract is completed, the farmer has subsisted during the time, and over and above gained profits. The labourer has subsisted also, and over and above gained nothing. The farmer has, therefore, robbed the labourer of his share of the profits. The profit may be very small, but there is some; therefore he ought to have had a share of it. It is no use to say it is the labourer's own fault, or rather the fault of his class—that his wages depend upon himself—because they depend upon the competing numbers in the labour market; and, therefore, if they choose to multiply recklessly, they must take the consequences of their own multiplication. Upon my word, gentlemen and ladies, when I hear an argument like that in a Christian country, I wonder what is become of our consciences. Grant that they have done wrong in multiplying recklessly, as it is called—then take the argument out of the vapid wordy cant in which it is the fashion to clothe it, and translate it into plain honest English, and what does it mean? It means this: 'Ay, ye poor miserable fools, we have you now—when you were fewer, we could not take advantage of you; but now we have found out the secret of making your numbers your weakness and not your strength—you have been fools enough to increase, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and we will take advantage of your folly—you have given way to your animal passions, and now your self-indulgence shall be your loss and our gain. You shall compete against each other, the father against the son, and the child against the grown man, you shall be mutual enemies—hindrances in each other's way—snatchers of the bread out of each other's mouths—you shall be envious and wretched, starving for aught we care, for you have been fools enough to multiply, and the laws of a just God, and a world for which the Son of God died, allow us, Christian employers, to make our profit out of your folly, and to visit your ignorance remorselessly upon your own heads—you have put yourselves into our power, and now, by the sacred laws of competition, we will make you smart bitterly for your own weakness.' There it is, gentlemen and ladies, in plain English."

Again:—

"And, therefore, first I ask, what ought to be the purpose of agriculture? Is it just and right that the first object should be, to produce the greatest possible quantity, and its second, to reproduce capital by giving a profit to the producer; or is the opposite alternative just and right? Are the farmers' profits the first question, the value of what he grows the second? Looked at in the trade spirit, which considers capital as the only true wealth, and forgets that health, decency, morality, independence, freedom, the totality of manhood, in short, are far more valuable wealth than capital; because without them capital is not only not enjoyable, but not even attainable. Looked at in this spirit, I say, the farmers' profits are the first object of agriculture; and if they fall below those in other businesses, we have a right to tell the farmer, as some are telling him now—Withdraw your capital from agriculture, and invest it where it will be more profitable; contract the margin of cultivation, and throw poor lands out of tillage; for you will be paid better by cultivating less."

"But if we look at the question from the side of right and justice, we shall feel, I think, very differently. We shall feel that the land is God's gift, and that we are bound to cultivate it, as long as we can do it without an absolute loss. Nay, we shall feel that sometimes it may be right and just to cultivate it at a present loss, trusting in God, and in the laws of His earth, to repay us hereafter."

Or, if "loss" afflict us so terribly, and "profit" be so indispensable, let us relinquish the land to others who will cultivate it. Food, not profit, being the primary requisite of man, is also the primary requisite of national prosperity. This is a truism. Yet it is incessantly disregarded. Men talk about the superiority of "manufactures" because we can always exchange them for food. There lies a mass of sophistry in this notion difficult to extricate. The results, however, are clear enough; the over-development of the manufacturing industry

has thinned the country, impoverished agriculture, and damaged the industrial population. Mr. Kingsley, like all Socialists, insists upon bringing back the population to the land; counteracting the present tendency towards crowding in towns. The mere fact—and it is a fact as certain as any fact in science—that the population of a country returns to the soil in the form of sewage fit for immediate absorption by the roots of plants, the whole raw material of its last year's food, i.e. all the home-grown and all the imported food—this fact, we say, urgently points to the necessity of a return of the population to the country:—

"Suppose a population of 10,000, who are fed for one year by home-grown food for 8000, and imported food for 2000. They will return to the soil, as raw material for next year's crop, food for 10,000. By the end of the year they will have increased, say, as a huge rate of increase, far larger than ours, 5 per cent. Then next year there will be 10,500 people to feed on home grown food for 10,000—that year's imports—and which therefore need be this year only enough to feed 500;—and the next year after, the population, though increasing at the same rate, would more than support itself, and become an exporter of food to countries less thrifty than itself. I assert this on the authority of Liebig, and of all good chemists, as an indisputable fact of science."

"The question is, why do we not support ourselves—simply because we throw away every year into our rivers, nine-tenths of the raw materials of food. A very small proportion of the solid sewage in the neighbourhood of great towns, is bought and used by market-gardeners, and the rest goes down to the sea—and then we wonder why we are over-peopled, and have to import corn year by year.—The thing needs no argument."

Mr. Kingsley thus brings Association to bear on the question:—

"The problem of agriculture, then, seems to me to be, how to restore the sewage to the land; and this, I am inclined to believe, after having cast the matter over in my mind for several years, can only be done by restoring the population to the land. It will never be done, either under a tenant farmer or a peasant proprietor system. I do not in the least undervalue the labours of any friends of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, or any of the plans for a Government distribution of the London sewage to country farms by pipes laid down over the land. This plan will succeed perfectly for a few miles round a great city like London, in market gardens, and meadow farms supplying the town, where there is a constant and all but unlimited demand for produce, and for manure of every kind. But round the manufacturing cities even this will not pay, for the crops will not grow on account of the smoke. But this plan will not, I think, supply the country even twenty miles off, and for this simple reason, that of course the expense of the pipe conveyance per acre increases with the distance. And we shall find, I think, that it will not pay to convey sewage manure a great distance, unless a large demand, for a vast sheet of country, can be depended on at once. And on the present isolated system of farming, much more under the still more isolated system of peasant proprietors (from which all the angels of civilization defend us!) there will never be such a demand. Here and there one spirited farmer in a sheet of twenty square miles may ask for sewage from town; but it will never pay to drive a main thirty miles over hill and dale to supply his single farm, buying too, or perhaps litigating for, a right of pipe-way through the farms of fifty fools between him and London; and then wait, for perhaps seven years, with the greater part of the capital expended lying sunk in the main pipes, till the example of his success has awakened some two or three neighbours to look over his hedge and take courage to follow his example. Londoners little know the stupidity, the cowardice, the ignorance, the utter isolation from each other on industrial matters, of the mass of farmers, or they would feel at once that no great public work, like the sewage manure supply, requiring a large, immediate, and spirited demand, can ever be applicable to them. They will combine fast enough at the Board of Guardians, to grind the poor in their penny-wise and pound-foolish greed; but to organize parochial labour to improve the land, they will never combine. The mere fact of an improvement benefiting any one beside themselves is generally a sufficient reason for their rejecting it. Why, if Oliver Cromwell had not interfered to compel associate draining in the Cambridgeshire fens, and founded the magnificent socialist organization by which they have now become the fattest land in England, the fens would have been to this day what they were in St. Guttlake's time. . . .

"No; if any class are to carry out the sewage manure system, it must be the landlords themselves; and while they are about it, they will find it the cheapest, the most profitable, as well as the most righteous and politic way of doing it, to send to London, not for the sewage itself, but for the human

beings who produce the sewage. To cover their broad lands with live stock who can till, manufacture, think, enjoy, become a strength to them, and blessings to the nation, as well as merely eat and drink. That will be the just plan—and that will be the most economic one. That will be the way to preserve their property, to give the poor soot-choked townsman his share in the blessings of it; that will be the way to unite those two interests, the manufacturing and the agricultural, which have been most falsely and unchristianly set against each other, by the selfishness of the isolated competitive system."

"These remarks apply equally, as I have said, if not still more strongly, to the isolated peasant proprietor system. And moreover, it will be impossible to transfer the population to the land as producers of sewage by a peasant proprietorship; because, to a peasant proprietor, only the sewage of his own household would be available, sufficient therefore only to grow food for that household; while what he wants is the sewage of the whole population, manufacturing as well as agricultural."

"Neither can the thing be done profitably as long as the inhabitants of the country are dotted about in separate cottages, for then a separate sewage, and means of applying liquid for the land, are required for each house—whereas if the dwellings be in one block, one system of sewers suffices for all, and the expense is diminished to a small fraction of what it would otherwise be. I therefore do look on all model cottages, pretty as they are, as so many strongholds of mediæval barbarism. The old isolated cottages, providentially for the present juncture, are fast tumbling down from landlords' and farmers' neglect. Let them go, in the name of all civilization, and let us have blocks of a dozen or more dwellings instead. And, in the same way as evils do right themselves, by their own intrinsic liability to decay, those wretched styes in which people live in the cities have been built, thanks to the cupidity of house-speculators, to tumble down too, in the course of a few years. Let them tumble down, and rebuild the dwellings out in the country. The earth hath bubbles—and such cities as Manchester are of them. A short-sighted and hasty greed created them; and when they have lasted their little time and had their day, they will vanish like bubbles, and the materials of them, and the inhabitants of them, be dispersed, I hope and trust, once more over the free face of England, where God intended these to live."

We will give one more extract from the practical part of this pamphlet, merely observing that Mr. Warnes and others have proved beyond a doubt that flax may be grown on the Belgian method in England at a higher profit than wheat, so as to increase and not diminish the fertility of the land:—

"Let a large manufacturer establish a flax-farm in a convenient spot, where steam or water-power was at hand. Let him build there such mills, &c., as should work up that flax, and round them locate, as thickly as possible, all the mechanics and labourers employed. A common kitchen, wash-houses, &c. &c. especially a common and well organized system of sewage, would at once raise—the sanitary reports will tell us how much—the comfort and civilization of his work-people, and at the same time cheapen the cost of their subsistence. The sewage of the whole establishment should be laid on over the farm. The value of this sewage may be put at from thirty shillings to two pounds per head, and as being sufficient to keep one acre per head in a state of permanent fertility. At all events, there would be added to the supply of manure usual on every farm, the sewage of a dense population. The mills might either, in the case of steam power, be placed at the highest point of the farm, and the sewage laid on at high pressure by mere gravitation, or if water power was employed, and the mills therefore at a lower point, the sewage might be driven over a stand-pipe equal in height to the highest point on the ground. A method, as you doubtless are aware, already profitably employed in many cases."

"In such an establishment as this, besides the flax crop, the greater part of the labourer's food might be grown on the farm, more cheaply than anywhere else, because the whole of each last year's food would be at once returned to the soil, at an expense per acre of not one quarter of that now incurred in manuring with yard dung. Thus the establishment might be made chemically, as well as economically, self-supporting; returning continually to the soil the raw material of the flax crop; while the nitrogen absorbed from the air by the flax plant, and the food, &c., bought into the establishment yearly, would go either to increase continually the fertility of the farm, or, when the limit of profitable investment had been reached, to increase its size. A few simple calculations as to the amount of flax which would be probably grown per acre, and the number of hands required to till and work it up, would enable us to adapt the breadth of land to the number of colonists."

"The preparation of the flax for the mill, and the lighter and more delicate agricultural labours (of which flax requires a far greater proportion than any other English crop) would give continual employ-

ment to women and children, and even to artisans in their spare hours or slack time; and a very little foresight might so regulate the alternation of field and mill-work, as to leave no one unemployed, even for a day, the whole year round.

"On the benefits of such an arrangement to all employed, it would be hardly necessary to dilate. The labourer would gain, by intercourse with the artisan, the civilization and energy he now so sadly lacks. The artisan would acquire a health, a cleanliness, an elasticity of mind, too often impossible to him in a crowded city, amid alternations of protracted mill-labour and utter idleness. And the whole community, under the regulation of clerks and superintendents, might afford employment, as our railways are now doing, to a middle class far more enlightened, energetic, and humane, than the farmers who are now too often despotic over labourers not more ignorant than themselves."

JOHN DRAYTON.

John Drayton; being A History of the Early Life and Development of a Liverpool Engineer. 2 vols. Bentley.

MANY of our readers were amazingly wroth with us, because we spoke in terms far from flattering of Eugène Sue, and expressed our mediocre respect for his intellect, no less than our contempt for his shallow views of life and politics. Because it has pleased him to hoist the banner of Socialism, it was considered treacherous, if not worse, in a paper setting forth Socialist views, to stand erect before this popular idol, and, instead of bending a servile knee to his Socialism and genius, to suspect the one and to deny the other. Our impartiality was interpreted as treachery. Be it known, however, that we have entered into no compact with Socialism, to praise every man who chooses to wear its uniform. In Literature, as in Life, we do not assort our friends with reference to the opinions severally held, but with reference to far deeper qualities. The books we most admire, the friends we most love, are not always those who most completely reflect our opinions. Eugène Sue might adopt every political crotchet we hold, and not alter our opinion of his moral nature nor of his books; and *John Drayton*, which now lies upon our table, with all its fierce denunciations against republicanism and infidelity, with all its intemperate language and unfair representation, cannot blind us to the power and worth of the writer. He insults our opinions; he uses unfair weapons; he is intolerant, scornful; but he is in earnest, and his earnestness is accompanied by such evidences of geniality, power, loftiness of sentiment and of thought, and by such a fine conception of the noble life which man may live, if only true to his own better impulses—that we forget the insults, and welcome him as a fellow-worker. The critic who cannot raise himself above the divisions of party, who cannot recognize and love the noble qualities which distinguish the best among his enemies, may burn his pen at once, for his partisanship destroys him.

John Drayton is a remarkable work. This is the more necessary to be said, because it has merits of a kind so unusual that the hurried reader may easily overlook them. No one will fail to remark its eloquence, its religious fervour, its picturesqueness; but the restrained, unobtrusive power shown in its delineation of character, and in some of its "interiors," is less upon the surface. We meet with workmen in its pages, such as we meet in daily life, such as we rarely meet with in books. The very absence of what is usually considered a story proves the power of the writer, who can rely upon character and scenes from the great drama of the working-man's life for the sustained interest of fiction. Were it not for the drawbacks of its intolerance, we should pronounce it thoroughly delightful and admirable; and to a gentleman of clerical and Tory turn of mind it must be enchanting.

Having recognized its excellence, we must arraign its author before the bar of justice to answer for his sins. Is he not, on reflection, ashamed of the vulgar artifice by which he has enlisted the contempt of his readers for all Chartists and Infidels? Does he, in his heart of hearts, believe that Orator Wyld and the sceptic Robison are fair typical representations of Chartism and Disbelief? Does he believe that he is writing truthfully and honourably in making the one a drunkard as well as an idle vagabond, the other a thief? We waive all question of the truth or wisdom of the opinions entertained by Chartists and Infidels—we will even grant, for the sake of argument, that they are as wicked and absurd as *John Drayton* represents—but we still ask him whether he has so little experience of life as not to be aware how honestly such opinions may be held, and by

what irreproachable men? It would be as fair to say that all Chartists and Freethinkers are men of high moral and intellectual character, as to say that they are all Wylds and Robisons. That many of them are ignorant, and arrogant because ignorant—that many of them are merely trading politicians—is credible enough; and their parallels may be found in all other classes, Radical, Whig, Conservative. They arrogate to themselves the monopoly of truth and virtue, just as other classes do; and just as other classes, they have all varieties of good and evil. If the author of *John Drayton* had given any intimation of his characters being individual and not typical, we could have accepted them; but the animus which dictated that the leaders of the people should be liars, sots, thieves, and fools is as unmistakeable as it is disgraceful.

We have no intention of combating our author's opinions, belonging as they do to a school so antagonistic to our own; but we may remark in passing that on all matters of speculation, religious, political, and moral, he is out of his natural element. He repeats the stereotyped phrases of his school, and repeats them with an accent which betrays that he is not one to think for himself. In the more emotive passages he is at home. His moral nature is eloquent and enthusiastic. His feelings give momentum to his convictions, and make them respectable from their sincerity. But we seize the occasion he offers us to make a remark upon a very popular but very foolish objection to the Development Theory:—

"Is it a good way, do you think, to make men honourable and noble to tell them they're just the same stuff as monkeys?"

"Weel, I'll no say," said Robison, with a low laugh, "that its just a' thegither the plan for that."

It is thought exquisite ridicule of the Development Theory, that man should have "originally been a monkey," which that theory does not state; but with reference to the supposed "degradation" implied in that theory, might we not ask if it were the best way to make man honourable and noble to tell him he is just the same stuff as Rotten-row, for he was made out of "dust"? Our purpose is with what man is, not what he was made from. You cannot degrade Humanity by saying that it is the highest form of organized life known to us, and that lower forms, which more or less approach it, exist in the woods of Africa; nor can you ennoble it by tracing its descent from the Heroes who became Gods. We are what we are, not what we were. Lo! we show you a truth—which is after all a truism, though a neglected one!

It will be gathered from the foregoing paragraphs that in *John Drayton*, the reader, unless he be a Tory and a Churchman, will have much to forgive; but forgive it he will for the sake of the genuine enthusiasm for good which animates so many of its pages, and for its great pictorial representative power. Liverpool is brought before you in vivid scenes; the life of the working-man is minutely and graphically depicted; the aspirations and intellectual yeast fermenting in the minds of the working classes, are set forth by one who hates and dreads these things, and is, therefore, unjust to them; but who at any rate has learned them from actual observation. The author will care little for our praise, less for our blame; but we are much deceived in him if this our protest against the spirit in which he has treated his antagonists, does not open his eyes to one great blot on his book, to one irreligious and unchristian tendency in his mind.

PROUDHON.

Idee Générale de la Révolution, au XIX Siècle. Choix d'Etudes sur la Pratique Révolutionnaire et Industrielle. Par. P. J. Proudhon. W. Jeffs.

(Second Notice.)

HAVING shown how Reactions help to define and accelerate revolutions, Proudhon passes to the second section of his work, and answers the question, Is there sufficient reason for a revolution in the nineteenth century? He says that such a reason can be found only in the tendency of society, not in any particular grievance or group of grievances; for the masses are not optimists nor pessimists; they know there is an eternal oscillation between Good and Evil—that "life is of a mingled yarn, web and woof together"—and, provided the tendency be towards good, they patiently endure particular evils. There was misery enough in the seventeenth century, but no revolution; for, among other reasons, it was not evident to the masses that their misery was more than the result of accidental causes: the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV. was

a progress from feudalism. Nor was there revolution under Louis XV., except in the intellectual world. It was believed that under a good prince all would go on well. The good prince came, yet things grew worse. Louis XVI. was welcomed with fanatical enthusiasm—and perished on the scaffold! People saw that the evil was not in individuals but in principles. The *Livre Rouge* was published—the Revolution burst forth.

By figures and by arguments Proudhon shows that the tendency of society in this nineteenth century is towards corruption and misery—that the masses are becoming more and more the slaves of capital, that industry is becoming more and more anarchical. The Military Feudalism formerly directing society is becoming replaced by an ignoble Industrial Feudalism, if we may use the expression, which gives to Cotton Lords and Bankers the position of the Norman Baron, and reduces the workman to a condition worse than that of the Saxon serf. If the generalization be correct which we last week ventured to put forth, namely, that the Revolution of '89 was Political, that of '48 Social—by its light we may see that after '89 the tendency of society must have been, above all things, towards an industrial régime—towards the due elaboration of an Organization of Labour. So it has been. Slowly, indeed, and hindered by the prolixity and complexity of all Social movement; seemingly delayed by the various political tentatives which have filled up the intervening period—Directorial, Imperial, Monarchical, Constitutional, and Republican—yet, in truth, accelerated by the very experience of those tentatives, which served to prove that no political solution of the problem could suffice, simply because the problem was not political but social.

It is here we think Proudhon's views want clearness and coherence. He does not see that Society can attain no permanent change *per saltum*—it grows, it does not leap. He says that the Revolution of '89 had to destroy and to construct. In truth it had only to destroy: materials for construction were not to hand. The abolition of feudalism was not sufficient. There still remained in men's theories and habits the active principles of military and governmental organization—the belief that Governments were the salvation of Society, and that Political Order was the first of social necessities—that, in other words, the solution must be political because the problem was political. This remained, long experience only could destroy it. Theories were powerless against it. The incompetence of Governments could only be proved by incessant failures. Even now it is proven only to the most advanced minds. But Proudhon would have had the social solution at once put in operation immediately the feudal system was declared abolished:—

"The feudal system having been thus abolished during the night of the 4th of August, and the principles of liberty and civil equality declared, it followed that society must in future no longer be organized for politics and war, but for Labour. And, in fact, what was the feudal organization? a purely military organization. What is labour? the negation of war. To abolish feudalism was to be condemned to perpetual peace, not only abroad but at home. By that sole act, the whole of the ancient system of policy between State and State, all the systems for maintaining the European balance, were abrogated: the same equality and independence which the Republic was to promote between its citizens, was to exist between nation and nation, province and province, city and city. . . .

"It was not, therefore, the Government which had to be organized after the 4th of August, since in making a Government nothing more was done than restoring ancient forms; it was the economy of nations and the balance of interests. Since, according to the new law, birth was of no account, as labour had replaced it; since in external affairs the relations of nations amongst themselves were to be reformed upon the same principles, seeing that civil rights, public rights, and private rights are identical: it was evident that the problem of the revolution consisted in establishing everywhere the system of equality, or industrial régime, in place of the feudal or military system which it had abolished in France and Europe. The progress in agriculture which manifested itself immediately after the division of national property, the industrial impetus after the fall of the empire, the increasing interest attached since 1830 by all nations, to economical questions, have proved that it was on the ground of political economy that the efforts of the Revolution should have been made.

"This immediate and manifest conclusion of the negative act of the 4th of August, 1789, was not understood by any of those who, until 1814, were its interpreters.

"All men's ideas were centred in politics. Owing to the counter-revolution, the revolutionary party was compelled for the moment to place itself on the defensive, and organise for war, and the nation was once more given up to soldiers and lawyers. It seemed as if the nobility, the clergy, and the monarchy had disappeared only to make way for another race of governors, Anglo-manise constitutionalists, classical republicans, democratic politicians infatuated with the Romans, the Spartans, and most of all, with their own selves, and caring but little for the real needs of the country, which, unable to understand what they were about, left them to kill one another at pleasure, and ended by attaching itself to the fortunes of a soldier."

This is good history; but we dissent from the conclusions he makes it carry. Instead of an economic organisation which should at once have been commenced and which was left without direction of any kind, Society, he says, *languished in Constitutionalism*. We say it developed into Constitutionalism, and having found that form useful as a transition, worked in it, until now it wishes to escape therefrom into a more permanent and satisfactory state. We quite agree with him that the Revolution is still to effect its purpose—that the industrial régime is to supplant the military régime, that Socialism is to take the place of Constitutionalism, that the Organization of Labour and not the Organization of Cabinets or Dynasties, is the work of the nineteenth century. But we think the epoch society has traversed since '89, has been useful as a transition; it has also been inevitable.

"It seems that society can only be conceived under two forms—the political and the economical—between which there is an essential antipathy and contradiction.

"The anarchy of Economic Forces, the struggle they maintain against the Governmental system as the sole obstacle to their organization and with which they cannot combine—such is the real cause of the uneasiness which torments French society, and which has become aggravated since the last half of Louis Philippe's reign."

These Economic Forces are, *Division of Labour, Competition, Exchange, Credit, Property, &c.*, which stand in the same relation to Labour and Wealth, as the distinction of classes, the representative system, hereditary monarchy, judicial hierarchy, &c., stand in regard to the State. It is by the equilibrium and stability of these Forces that the Organization of Labour alone can be effected. But at present there is nothing but anarchy among these Forces, consequently Society is in a false condition.

Proudhon examines each of these Forces separately, and points out the seat of the evil. Thus Division of Labour is in itself unquestionably one of the most powerful principles for the increase of production; but owing to the extreme minuteness of the subdivisions, not being counteracted by any other activity which would give employment to the other faculties of man, we see this principle tending to the enormous increase of production, and, at the same time, the impoverishment of the body and soul of the working man: art advances, the artisan retrogrades; the capitalist grows rich, the masses miserable.

"Society, by its deviation from true principles, not only tends incessantly to impoverish the producer and—strange contradiction!—to place Labour under the yoke of Capital [which said Capital, let us remark in passing, is itself nothing but accumulated Labour]: it also tends to make workmen a race of Helots, inferior as in antiquity to the caste of freemen; it tends to erect into a political and social dogma the slavery of the working-classes, and the necessity of their condition of want."

By the side of these energetic sentences we will place two passages:—

"As Society tends towards the reconstruction of ancient castes, so Government on its part tends to concert with this new aristocracy, and so consummate the oppression of the proletariat."

"What is the function of Government? To protect and defend every one's person, industry and property. But if by the necessity of things, property, wealth, well-being, all go to one side, and want and misery to another, it is clear that Government is constituted in reality for the defence of the rich against the poor."

These, then, are the phases through which Government has passed:—1. Might; 2. Divine Right; 3. Money; the strength and valour of a Chief; the Loyalty of a People; and, finally, the omnipotence of Capital! In the first, men obeyed because they feared; in the second, because they believed; in the third, because they were angry. It is well that Society should know the principle on

which it rests. Having touched this point in passing, we resume our analysis of Proudhon.

This section we are examining contains his exposition of the anarchy of the economic principles, and the proof that Revolution is necessary, either a peaceful or a violent Revolution (for by a noticeable perversity in human beings, Revolution is almost identified with violence, and the notion of a peaceful change is quite modern). He says:—

"Since the evil lies in the tendency of Society, the problem of the Revolution will consist in changing that tendency; in straightening it as a young tree is straightened, by propping; in giving it an impulse in a fresh direction, as a carriage is moved after it has been dragged out of a rut. Revolutionary innovation must consist in that straightening; there must be no idea of touching Society itself, which we must consider as a superior being endowed with individual life, consequently excluding all idea of arbitrary reconstruction on our parts."

"This quite accords with the instincts of the People."

"The People, as the constant experience of Revolutions shows, are by no means Utopian. Fancy and enthusiasm possess them but at few and short intervals. They do not, like ancient philosophers, seek for the *Sovereign Good*, nor for Happiness, like the modern Socialists; they have no faith in the Absolute, and repel as fatal to their nature all *a priori* and definite systems. The deep sense of the People tells them, that neither the Absolute, any more than the *status quo*, can enter into human institutions. To them, the Absolute is life itself—diversity in unity. As they do not accept of any final formula, as they always need to progress, the mission of their instructors consists simply in widening the horizon and clearing the road."

"This fundamental condition of the revolutionary solution does not appear hitherto to have been understood."

"Systems abound, projects swarm. One organizes the workshop; another, what he thinks of greater importance, the Government. The social hypotheses of the Saint Simonians, of Fourier, Cabet, Louis Blanc, &c., are well known. Quite recently the public has received the dew-drops of Messrs. Considérant, Rittinghausen, and E. Girardin, on the form of sovereignty. But no one, to my knowledge, has said to himself that the question, politically as well as economically, is *tendential* rather than *constitutional*; that we need steering rather than dogmatizing; in a word, that the solution consists in dragging Society out of the perilous by-path into which it is hurrying, to put it back into the high-road of common sense and prosperity which is its law."

"None of the Socialist and Governmental theories proposed have seized this capital point of the question. Far from it, they are all its formal negation. The spirit of Exclusion, of Absolutism, of Reaction is the distinctive characteristic of their authors. With them Society is not *alive*—it is on the dissecting table. Besides which, these gentlemen's notions remedy nothing, preserve from nothing, open no perspective, and leave the intellect more blank, the soul more wearied, than before."

He not only condemns the various systems, he makes a decided onslaught upon the principle of Association which is common to all these systems. But we must defer till next week what he says on this point—it is too important to be despatched in a paragraph.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

The World and its Workshops. A critical examination of the Fabrics, Machinery, and Works of Art contained in the Great Exhibition. By James Ward. W. S. Orr and Co. Exhibition und kein Ende! Another and another, the cry is still they come! The library that would contain the literature of the Exhibition must be nearly as large as the Crystal Palace itself. Mr. Ward has taken one section of this subject and treated it popularly and intelligently. The tone of the introduction is out of keeping with the rest of the work, and will prejudice many readers against it. This is a pity, as the work itself might have stood upon its own merits without the need of its ambitious title, and equally ambitious introduction.

The Imperial Cyclopædia. The Cyclopædia of the British Empire. Part VIII. C. Knight. The subscribers to this excellent and most useful work will be glad to know that its publication is resumed; having been suspended, we believe, while the repeal of the paper tax (which tax presses so heavily on it and all such works of large circulation) was in agitation. This part contains the geography of our empire alphabetically included within Ennis and Gujerat. We presume it will now continue uninterrupted to the conclusion.

Half-Hours of English History. Selected and Illustrated by Charles Knight. C. Knight. This part contains chapters of History from Thierry, Burke, Hume, the Pictorial History, Charles Knight, and poetic extracts from Thomas May and George Darley. The work will be a very agreeable half-hour book when complete.

Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful for the Useful encourages itself.—GORTON.

DOUBT.

It came at length. I rose to face the day,
I heard rude laughter, voices loud and wild
Music and mystery both had past away,
An orphan I, for God had left his child.
I saw the lean uncomfortable sand,
The sea was flat and sullen as a pond.
Ah! what if there should be no morning land,
Should be no sunrise and no shore beyond!
Then doubt on doubt of subtle thread I spun,
Firm were my strands, my cord was all compact,
From sense and fancy hateful help I won,
Built thought on thought, and buttressed fact by fact.

Spring comes, I said, but never more return
The leaves and blossoms of the periant year;
On tree and tower red fruit and berry burn,
But not the same old autumn sun's held dear.
All grows and ripens, falls, decays, and dies,
No second life hath bud, or flower, or tree;
Oh! suffering soul, be humble and be wise,
Nor dream new worlds have any need of thee.
O loveliest child of Time, imperial man,
But once thy fruit shall fall, thy blossom fade!
O God, is this thy wisest, fairest plan,
Is this the noblest venture thou hast made?

FAITH.

And yet, I said, the world is deep and wide,
And the full circle of all life expands,
Wavering and brightening on the endless tide
That ebbs and flows between the mystic lands.
There is no death for that which dwells apart,
'Mid changing forms a secret strength remains;
All work endures; strong mind and noble heart
With finer breath touch lordlier hearts and brains.
True word, kind deed, brave act, shall vibrate still
In rings that wander this celestial air,
And human will shall lay for human will
Fair basement for a palace yet more fair.
O God, I will not ask to know thy thought;
I would not climb thy hill or span thy sky!
Shall the child measure what the man hath wrought?
Shall man do more than feel the God on high?
Not endless life but endless love I crave,
Fragrance and calm as of remembered springs;
The genial hope that makes men wise and brave,
The joyful life in the great life of things.
The soul that loves and works will need no praise,
But fed with sunlight and the morning's breath,
Will gladly live with God eternal days,
Or fearless greet the mild and gracious death.

M.

ON THE WORD "TALENTED."

Words are the counters of wise men, the money of fools. But although the wise man uses words for symbols only, he is naturally as desirous to preserve them pure from the admixture of incongruous elements, as the vulgar are to keep the coinage from debasement. This jealousy has its peril—the fear of vulgarity throws us often into pedantry, which is a vulgarity of another kind. The verbal purist, therefore, though deserving of respect, must not be suffered to assume absolute authority. I am somewhat jealous of our "Pure well of English," which is undoubtedly "very much defiled," and I will not pretend that I myself do not occasionally throw in a lump of earth out of ignorance and out of carelessness; a confession which by no means arrests my answerance of those who do the same. Very often I raise my voice against the innovation of some word or phrase; because, while on the one hand the forced rapidity of journalism tends to carelessness in the nice discrimination of style, on the other hand the universalization of newspaper reading tends to the rapid naturalization of the foreigner, whose citizenship becomes too widely accredited to be successfully contested. The Press is not a good school for diction; yet the Press may correct the evil which the Press generates. Because Jones uses language carelessly, Smith is not bound to imitate him; let Smith ridicule the error, and Jones will write with more vigilance.

All this is *à propos* to a letter sent by my excellent friend Kelly, in reply to a passage in our last

week's number, condemning the odious word—I must call it so—which is now becoming so generally used as to provoke purists into revolt—the word *talented*. He makes out a strong case, as you will see:—

"Leader mine!—Fervently do I sympathize with your pious abhorrence of sundry offences too commonly committed against the purity of our mother tongue. You and I, not being lawyers or bumbailiffs, would blush to call an offending person a 'party.' If a lady sweetly apologizes for tottering into our manly arms in an omnibus, we do not entreat her 'not to name it'; that would be absurd and vulgar 'to a degree' which you and I would read off from the same scale of proprieties. Continue, I entreat you, to denounce all such barbarisms in your own trenchant style; but let me say a word in defence of your 'favourite aversion,' the epithet *talented*, at which you have railed once more this week. Your chief objection to this expression appears to be, that it has no lawful status in the commonwealth of English speech; for that it is nothing if not a participle, and there is no verb upon which, as a participle, it can prove its affiliation. In ridicule of the word, you adduce the similar formation 'a *geniused* man,' and this sentence: 'A has just been speaking to me about our friend B; he *talented* him to the skies!' Your meaning, then, is clearly this; that we sin against analogy in using the word *talented* to signify endowed with talent, because to endow a man with talent is not to talent him. The question, then, at issue between us is one of analogy; let us try it by that standard.

"There are winged creatures, some of which you may wing in this month of September, not by putting wings on them, but by breaking those with which they have been gifted by nature. You may take the measure of a shallow-brained coxcomb, though you would not brain him in the sense of knocking his brains out, and could not do so in the sense of putting brains into him. Jerrold is the most quick-witted man I know; but who is the quicker-witted man who has witted him? Black-eyed Susan is black-eyed, and no thanks to anybody for eyeing her. Suppose that, like Herrick, you—

"Do love a girl

Ruby lipp'd and tooth'd with pearl;

you will long to lip her with a difference; but you are too much the gentleman to think of toothng her, after the manner of that graceless youth Telephus, whose cruelty in that respect to Lydia made Horace a fit subject for blue pill and other depletories of a congested liver. Tell your friend Tom Nokes, that he is long nosed, and hook nosed, and red nosed, and the good fellow will blandly admit the fact; but hint to him that you nose him, and see how he will fire up. How do you reconcile with your doctrine such phrases as 'the rosy-fingered morn,' beetle-browed, white-livered, ill-mannered, booted, spurred, &c. &c.? Do you not begin to perceive that there are many words which have the form of participles, but which are simply adjectives, since either there are no verbs corresponding to them in sound, or none corresponding to them in sense? A man affected to tears, and an affected man in tears, are very different objects, and grammatically the two phrases are not less different. I remain, with sincere admiration for the *Leader*, and its truehearted and talented conductors,

"Your well-intentioned critic,

"WALTER K. KELLY."

The position seems stronger than it is. To storm it and sack it, however, might require a greater park of artillery than I have room for here. I will content myself with showing where the breaches may be made. *Talented* is not a participle; nor do I concede any right to the careless writer to coin an adjective from any substantive he chooses; otherwise the right must be extended to *all* substantives, which I am sure friend Kelly would never permit. If the question is put—Why are some substantives suitable to an adjective extension? or, in other words—Why may you create some adjectives and not others? I answer that I do not know. The formation of words is not reduced to scientific principles. Hence it is that Criticism is an Art, not a Science. It rests upon delicacy of perception, not upon ascertained rule. That perception of beauty and of fitness, which is hurt by certain combinations of sounds, and naturally seeks others more harmonious and more delicately shaded—the quality which makes great writers—cannot be defined, classified; it is something the law of which escapes us. I cannot tell you why it is wrong to say a "*geniused* man" instead of a "man of genius," or an "*ideaded* man," instead of a "man of ideas," though we say "a thoughtful man," and not "a man of thoughts." I cannot tell you why "the American language,"

as Disraeli wittily called it, shocks my taste, nor why the common phrases, "handsome permission, handsome offer, handsome compliment," seem inadmissible, except that the word "handsome" being devoted originally to express beauty of person, ought not to be perverted to another use. Talented seems to me both useless and inaccurate. If a "man of talent" be too circumlocutious, there is the word "clever" to do duty in most cases. Of course, if you choose, you may say *talented*; as you may *geniused*, *tacted*, *memoried*, *ideaded*.

"Licuit, semperque licebit,

Signatum presente notâ procedere nomen."

there is no limit to the power of coining, but the currency of the coin must depend on the public. Quintilian commenting on the word *hosce*, used in a passage in Cicero, asks:—"Why *hosce* rather than *hos*, which has no asperity in it? I cannot give you the reason, but I feel that *hosce* is better—*Rationem fortasse non reddam, sentiam esse melius.*" I have no better argument against *talented*: I feel that a delicate taste would never tolerate the word, for the same reason that it would not tolerate *memoried*, *ideaded*, *geniused*; although if full licence is to be given to coiners, *talent* the substantive has an equal right to an adjective extension with *boot*, *eye*, *heart*, or any of the substantives Kelly enumerates: its right is only overruled by Taste.

VIVIAN.

The Arts.

DOYLE'S OVERLAND JOURNEY TO THE EXHIBITION.

Richard Doyle had a Fairy for his Godmother. This is not a myth, but a grave biographical fact, which you must accept if you study the charming and fanciful productions of his pencil; otherwise, I will thank you to explain where he, and he alone, learned those secrets of fairy land which he, indiscreetly perhaps, suffers to escape in his "illustrations;"—where he, and he alone, learned that trick of fancy rioting into humour never seen before in any artist. We have known fanciful painters and humorous painters; but for the subtle combination, interpenetration, fusion of grace, fancy, and fun, no one has approached Richard Doyle. His gaiety is unlike the gaiety of other men—it is airy, elegant, graceful, even in its loudest laugh; and sometimes his fancy withdraws into the background (*never* wholly withdrawn), giving place to an imagination grand, terrible, sublime—as in that evermemorable illustration of the sea serpent in *Punch* (the huge monster "floating many a rood" rising out of the perturbed depths of the ocean, its face a human face, wan, sad, beautiful, terrible, on its head the cap of liberty, by its side the kings and kaisers in a little cockboat, as contemptible as Liberty was sublime); or in that Giant sitting on the pine mountain in his pictorial edition of *Jack the Giant Killer*. But if in these drawings he has given evidence of possessing an imagination rarely equalled, the predominant characteristic of his works is fanciful humour, graceful fun. His imitators do but make his excellence apparent, and show how inimitable he is.

In this his latest publication he has sketched, in his favourite panoramic style, the types of various nations, all hurrying to the Crystal Palace. It is very amusing, though not equal to many other things he has done. The prodigality of form and expression for which he is famous (circumscribed as it is by the Doyle mannerism) finds scope here; and curious it is to notice how well the national characteristics are preserved throughout each group. He does not give one typical French face, one German, one Scotchman, one Yankee; but groups of them, all diverse, all pervaded with the same nationality. The Genius of America, with her cap of Liberty, and her slaves crouching behind, is a study of cruel, conceited, go-a-head, 'cute expression; it is more than caricature; it is moral indignation restraining itself within the lines of truth; it is "so like" as to be unmistakable, so satirical as to "give pause." The form of the book is inconvenient, and it would have been far better to have printed the tableaux in successive pages; but the drawing-room table which is without it, will be without one of the most amusing "picture books" that has been published of late.

VIVIAN.

European Democracy.

This page is accorded to an authentic Exposition of the Opinion and Acts of the Democracy of Europe: as such, we do not impose any restraint on the utterance of opinion, and, therefore, limit our own responsibility to the authenticity of the statement.

WE have received the following Protests, which sufficiently dispose of the official allegations of the Schwarzenberg-Faucher police:—

In the name of the CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC EUROPEAN COMMITTEE, we declare it to be utterly false that any papers emanating from this Committee have been seized. We add, with perfect certainty, that if the police of Paris are in possession of any documents of a compromising nature, they are the work of men who have never belonged, directly or indirectly, to this Committee. We defy the French Government to publish any document which can in any way connect the CENTRAL EUROPEAN COMMITTEE with the pretended French-German Plot of Paris.

For the Committee,

(Signed) D. BRATIANO.

GERMAN AGITATION UNION OF LONDON.

The *Journal des Débats*, with the whole reactionary Press of Paris, in reciting the terms of the manifesto recently published by the GERMAN AGITATION UNION of London, endeavours to connect it with the pretended plot which has recently involved the arrest of a great number of German citizens resident at Paris.

The GERMAN AGITATION UNION of London protests against these and all similar insinuations. However acute may be political justice in France, it will assuredly be unable to establish the existence of this chimerical conspiracy.

It is elsewhere than at Paris that the GERMAN AGITATION UNION conducts its action and propaganda.

Respecting the German citizens arrested at Paris on the occasion of the pretended plot, they are, with the exception of two only, unknown, even by name, to the undersigned, who have never had any correspondence with any of them. As to Citizen Meyer, for instance, who is designated as the principal agent of this imaginary conspiracy, his name was revealed to this society for the first time by the journals which enjoy the confidence of the French police. In the face of this present declaration, which facts will not fail to substantiate, the GERMAN AGITATION UNION can no longer be made to bear the responsibility with which it has been charged, and which it most peremptorily rejects.

In the name of the GERMAN AGITATION UNION of London. (Signed) CHARLES TAUSENAU.

THE VOIX DU PROSCRIT.

Among the recent arrests at Paris are the director of the *Voix du Proscrit*, the only one of its editors at present in France, and a citizen who was accidentally present at the office. The list of subscribers, the strong box, and the commercial correspondence, were seized, on the pretext that the *Voix du Proscrit* was the soul and the instrument of a pretended plot. Whilst these savage seizures were being prosecuted at Paris, the provisional director of the *Voix du Proscrit* was arrested at St. Amand and conducted handcuffed and in irons to Paris. A sister of Citizen Chotteau, former manager of the *Voix du Proscrit*, and now imprisoned at Douai for an offence against the press law, was herself taken to the prison of Valenciennes for having endeavoured to preserve her dignity and her modesty from the gendarmes who assaulted under pretence of searching her.

We, the undersigned editors of the *Voix du Proscrit*, owe it to ourselves to declare, that this pretended plot can be, and in fact is nothing more than an odious manoeuvre of the police: seeing that the political conduct of the journal which it is now vainly attempted to crush, in our hands has ever been broad and open as the day; that especially we have never had the least relation with the German Committee of Paris, which the police affirm to be one of the wheels in the machinery of this pretended plot. We defy the Government to produce any document emanating from us, beyond or beside the articles appearing in our columns, which can in any way incriminate us.

However, public opinion begins already to appreciate so correctly this hallucination, that the journals of the reaction are compelled themselves to deny the falsehoods they had invented. Yesterday there was a letter which gravely compromised Citizen Ledru Rollin, said to be written by him to Citizen Anthoine who was arrested in consequence. This reckless assertion is now silenced by the discovery that these citizens have never had any correspondence. An honourable magistrate, of the Court of Appeal of Paris, was accused of having abstracted this document, and now before his frank and natural explanations the scandalous invention vanishes; leaving to

the police the shame of having prompted its journals to the publication of a calumny unspcakably base.

To-day these same journals, complacent echoes of the *Reu de Jérusalem*, are hawking a piece of information even more stupid than the preceding. If we may believe them, documents of the gravest importance have been taken at the house of Citizen Ledru Rollin. To this story two things are wanting. The removal of any documents at all, we may add the existence of any compromising document at the house of Citizen Ledru Rollin.

It is thus, we feel convinced, that all the successive allegations of the police and of its journals will crumble away.

Nevertheless, they will retain in gaol our friends, our director, and our commercial manager, by connecting them, in spite of evidence, with an imaginary plot, to which and to its pretended fabricators, we are total strangers.

We insist on this point, in conclusion. It concerns the whole press, we may say the whole cause. Authority, in France, is entering upon a series of new acts of violence. When the due course of law, indulgent as it is to arbitrary measures, no longer suffices to stifle public opinion, the Government tramples down the last guarantees left to the Press, as well as to personal liberty. Is not the police able and ready at any moment to invent a ridiculous conspiracy to satisfy the facile gratification of striking Republicans?

However this may be, the more the Government dreads the political tendencies of which the *Voix du Proscrit* was the expression, the more incumbent upon it is the duty to give those tendencies an organ. We shall be able within a few days to accomplish this duty.

For the *Voix du Proscrit*,
(Signed) CH. DELESCLUSE.

Organizations of the People, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting, the report of Mr. Ernest Jones's proceedings was read. He has been addressing meetings at Manchester, Staleybridge, Bury, Bingley, and Bradford. He writes in high spirits, and speaks encouragingly of the union of the party in Manchester, and the resolution of the men of Bradford. At Bingley an open carriage and a band met him at the station; and a ball and soirée was given in his honour.

THOMAS COOPER'S LECTURING TOUR.—Communications intending to reach Mr. Cooper next Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, should be addressed "Care of Mr. Councillor Ironside, Sheffield;" next Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, "Care of W. E. Forster, Esq., Rawdon, near Leeds;" Sunday or Monday (the 21st or 22nd instant) "Care of Mr. C. Barker, Co-operative Society, Halifax;" Tuesday or Wednesday (the 23rd or 24th), "Care of Mr. Thomas Lazenby, Northgate, Wakefield."

THE METROPOLITAN WORKING BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association, whose address is 9, Thanet-street, Burton-crescent, inform the nobility, gentry, and the public that they have commenced business as general builders and decorators. The members of this Association being experienced men in the various departments of the building and decorative art—having been employed by the leading firms of London—pledge themselves that all commissions intrusted to the Association, either in building or decoration, shall be executed in a superior and workmanlike manner, with the utmost promptitude, and on such terms as will insure their future orders. Estimates given for general repairs, and experienced workmen sent to all parts of the United Kingdom.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The out-door meeting at Pudsey was very numerously attended, and the speakers—Messrs. Green, Arandale, and Henderson—were listened to with evident interest. Several objections to Communism were stated in a most gentlemanly manner by one of the audience, and replied to by Mr. Green in a way that seemed highly satisfactory to the meeting. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks to the speakers, accompanied with a request to visit them again shortly, was carried unanimously. The Redemption Society has no branch at Pudsey; but the Communists there have lately commenced a society with the same laws, called "The Pudsey Redemption Society." They already number seventy members, and are collecting funds to found a community in the neighbourhood of the village. There is not a room in the village which can be had on any terms for meetings of a really liberal character. This evil the friends have determined to remedy. They have already collected nearly one hundred pounds towards building a lecture-room, &c., to be called "The Hall of Freedom," and to be devoted to the free discussion of all subjects. Two new branches of the Redemption Society have been formed this week, one at Bradford, and one at Stanningley; the secretaries are—Mr. R. Ryder, 29, Lyndhurst-street, Bradford; and Mr. J. Wilson, near Varley Mill, Stanningley. The harvest-home of the society will be celebrated by a tea party, concert, and ball in the Music-hall, Leeds, on Monday, October 20. Money received for the week:—Leeds, £2s. 6s. 11d. Building fund, £s. 2d. Propagandist und, 3s. 9d.—J. HENDERSON, Sec.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The health of London in the week ending Saturday, September 6, exhibits some improvement. The deaths which in the previous week were 1061 fell to 967. Of the persons who died at stated ages, only 144 had attained the age of 60 and upwards; 518 were children under the age of 15; and 303 were men and women under the age of 60. Convulsions, smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, tabes, hydrocephalus (water on the head) destroyed many children; but diarrhoea in this week was more fatal than all these diseases together. Consumption was fatal to 105, typhus to 25, heart disease to 14, bronchitis to 11, injuries and violence to 12—adults under the age of 60. The deaths from diarrhoea increased from 23 in the first week of July, and 143 in the first week of August, to 192 in the first week of September. The deaths from cholera also increased, but in the last week they amounted to 17, while the number in the previous week was 28.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.
Consols varied slightly at the beginning of the week. On Monday they declined to 96, ultimately rallying to 96½. On Tuesday they rose to 96½; remaining at the same rates on Wednesday and Thursday. The prices yesterday were—Consols, 96 to ½.

The fluctuations have been:—Consols, from 96 to ½; Bank Stock, 215 to 216½; Exchequer Bills, from 45s. to 45s. premium.

The Foreign Stocks yesterday stood as follows:—Danish Five per Cents., 102 ex div.; Mexican, for money, 27½; for the account, 27 to ½; Portuguese Four per Cents., for the account, 32½; the Small, 32½ and 33½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 101½; Sardinian scrip, 2½ and ½ discount; Spanish Five per Cents., 20½; and Passive, 5 and 5½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, September 6, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£	Government Debt, 11,015,100	£
97,707,565		Other Securities, 2,984,900	
		Gold Coin and Bullion, 13,674,190	
		Silver Bullion, 33,375	
£97,707,565		£27,707,565	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	£	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity), 13,464,216	£
Res., 3,588,967		Other Securities, 13,193,878	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings), 8,093,413		Notes, 8,344,190	
Banks' Commissions of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts, 8,093,413		Gold and Silver Coin, 582,826	
Other Deposits, 8,121,431			
Seven-day and other Bills, 1,238,369			
£35,585,110		£35,585,110	

Dated September 11, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. Cons. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. An. 1726.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. Cons. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. An. 1726.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 5 per Cts.	7	7	7	7	7	7
Long Ans., 1860.	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ind. St. 10½ p. et.	260	260	260	260	260	260
Ditto Bonds	52 p	52 p	52 p	52 p	52 p	52 p
Ex. Bills, 10000.	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p
Ditto, 5000.	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p
Ditto, 2500.	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p	48 p

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Aberdeen 9½	Australasian —
Bristol and Exeter .. 79½	British North American .. —
Caledonian 17½	Colonial —
Eastern Counties .. 54	Commercial of London .. —
Edinburgh and Glasgow .. —	London and Westminster .. 29
Great Northern 15½	London Joint Stock .. 18½
Great S. & W. (Ireland) .. —	National of Ireland .. —
Great Western 76½	National Provincial .. —
Lancashire and Yorkshire .. 49½	Provincial of Ireland .. 35
Lancaster and Carlisle .. —	Union of London .. 14
Lon., Brighton, & S. Coast .. —	
London and Blackwall .. 6½	
London and N.-Western .. 11½	
Midland 41½	
North British 54	
South-Eastern and Dover .. —	
South-Western 60½	
York, Newcas., & Berwick .. 17½	
York and North Midland .. 17½	

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 2nd day of September, 1851, is 7½s. 3d. per cwt.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cents.	81	Mexican 5 per Ct. An.	97½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	94½	Small	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	91½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Batavia Ayres 6 p. Cts.	85	Peruvian 4½ per Cent.	—
Children 5 per Cents.	104	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Danish 5 per Cents.	102	— 4 per Cts.	32½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59½	— Annuities ..	—
— 4 per Cents.	92	Russian, 1852, 4½ p. Cts.	101½
Ecuador Bonds .. 3½		Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts.	21
French 5 p. Ct. An. at Paris	92.15	— Passive	5½
— 3 p. Cts., July 11, 56.00		— Deferred	—

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, September 13.—Supplies of all grain moderate. In price no alteration, except Oats sixpence per quarter dearer. Of floating cargoes few near at hand, and no transactions reported. The imports of the potato crop in the north of Ireland are very unsatisfactory.

Arrivals from September 9 to September 13.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	3640	—	4820
Barley	490	—	3260
Oats	770	380	25370
Flour	2260	—	540

GRAIN, Mark-lane, Sept. 12.

Wheat, R. New	36s. to 38s.	Maize	29s. to 30s.
Fine	39 — 40	White	24 — 25
Old	38 — 40	Boilers	26 — 28
White	41 — 42	Beans, Ticks ..	27 — 28
Fine	41 — 43	Old	28 — 30
Superior New	42 — 46	Indian Corn ..	27 — 28
Bye	21 — 23	Oats, Feed	16 — 17
Barley	21 — 23	— Fine	17 — 18
Malt	27 — 28	Poland	20 — 21
Malt, Ord.	46 — 48	— Fine	21 — 22
Fine	50 — 52	Potato	20 — 21
Peas, Hog	26 — 28	— Fine	21 — 22

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack 39s. to 40s.
Seconds	37 — 39
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship ..	34 — 37
Norfolk and Stockton	31 — 33
An. e. can	per barrel 19 — 22
Canadian	19 — 22
Wheaten Bread, 7d. the 4lb. loaf.	Households, 6d.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6.

Imperial General Weekly Average.			
Wheat	38s. 5d.	Beans	26s. 2d.
Oats	20 1	Peas	25 11
Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.			
Wheat	40s. 7d.	Rye	26s. 10
Barley	26 1	Beans	30 10
Oats	21 3	Peas	27 0

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 9.

T. HARRISON, Addle-street, agent, to surrender September 19, October 24; solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Roscoe, Warship-street, Finsbury; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Aldermanbury. E. SHEPHERD, Tomlin-terrace, Crisp-street, Poplar, builder, September 19, October 25; solicitors, Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, Lime-street; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—H. G. WOOLCOTT, Everitt-street, Russell-square, fringe manufacturer, September 19, October 25; solicitors, Messrs. Baylis and Drewe, Redcross-street; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—J. R. TAYLOR, Chancery-lane, Red Lion-square, and Cannon-row, Westminster, stationer, September 26, October 25; solicitors, Messrs. Church and Son, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—J. LANE, High-street, Marylebone, tailor, September 19, October 25; solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. H. OSBORN, Ebury-street, Finsbury, wine merchant, September 13, November 1; solicitor, Mr. Bolder, Craven-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. WATSON, Skipton, Yorkshire, linen-draper, September 26, October 20; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Sile-lane; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds—J. C. HOLT, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper, September 24, October 20; solicitors, Mr. Hignam, Brighouse; and Messrs. Bond and Barker, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—J. FORMAN and E. FLOW, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners, September 24, October 22; solicitors, Messrs. Thorne and Son; and Messrs. Lightfoot, Earsshaw, and Frankish, Kingston-upon-Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull—T. MILWARD, Gover-street, miller, September 17, October 16; solicitor, Mr. Terrell, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Herniman, Exeter—G. N. MANRIVIO, Manchester, merchant, September 22, November 5; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester—O. D. ROBINSON, Manchester, coach builder, September 24, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. De Lara and Fogg, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester—J. LILLEY and A. ASHALL, Liverpool, merchants, September 17, October 10; solicitors, Messrs. Brady and Son, Staple-inn; and Messrs. Canon and Ellis, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

Friday, September 12.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—H. G. HARRISON, King's-road, Hoxton Old-town, wheelwright.
BANKRUPT.—F. FRENCH and A. SANDS, Coal Exchange, and Chatham, coal-vendors, to surrender Oct. 2, Nov. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Flew, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—S. CANNOCK, jun., Kent-terrace, Great College-street, Camden-town, tobacconist, September 20, October 23; solicitors, Messrs. Rogers and Ford, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Carter, Gloucester; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—E. LACEY, Birmingham, goods-dealer, September 25, Oct. 14; solicitor, Mr. Hayward, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—M. LISTER, Painwick, clothier, September 25, October 28; solicitor, Mr. Kearsey, Stroud; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol—J. BRACH, Bradford, Yorkshire, apothecary, September 25, October 20; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—T. HURST, Warrington, printer, September 22, November 4; solicitors, Mr. Ford, Lincoln's-inn fields, and Mr. Cobbett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester—S. WALKER, Little Lever, Lancashire, dyer, September 26, November 3; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

THE LAST MONTH OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE FOUND AMONG THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST IN THEIR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS.

Fine Arts.

ENAMELLED DAGUERROTYPES.

CLASS X.—NORTH CENTRAL GALLERY.—No. 292.

MR. BEARD, 85, King William-street, City; 24, Parliament-street; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; also 31, Church-street, Liverpool. SPECIMENS OF ENAMELLED DAGUERROTYPES.—Mr. B. BEARD has recently introduced an important improvement, by which his Daguerrotypes Miniatures are enamelled, and thereby secured from that susceptibility to tarnish and become obscured, which all others are liable to; the colours also attain the brilliancy, depth of tone, and permanency of an oil painting.

PAPIER MACHE.

CLASS XXVI.—NORTH SIDE—GROUND FLOOR.—No. 157.

BIELEFELD, 15, Wellington-street, North. Specimens of ARCHITECTURAL and other ORNAMENTS manufactured in the improved Papier Maché. A Large DRAGON and EAGLE executed for the Royal Pavilion, Brighton; large GLASS FRAME, large CORINTHIAN CAPITAL, executed for the Bank at Adelaide, New South Wales; a BUST of PLAXMAN; a MAP of part of the Town of Dundee; also, VENTILATORS, and various other Ornaments.

ARTISTS' COLOURS.

CLASS II.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 140.

WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, and North London Colour Works, Kentish-town, Manufacturers.—ARTISTS' PIGMENTS, in the raw and manufactured states, and in the various forms of preparation, for use in water-colour and oil-painting, and in decorative art; including manufacturers and preparations of the madder colours, cochineal, lapis lazuli, prussian, cadmium, chromium, and all the rarer kinds of chemical pigments; canvases, brushes, oils, varnishes, and other materials employed in drawing and painting.

Musical Instruments.

ORGANS.

CLASS X.—WEST GALLERY.—No. 209.

HENRY WILLIS, Organ Builder, Manchester-street, Argyll-square, London.—An ORGAN, consisting of three rows of keys, and two one-fifth octaves of pedals. The instrument is built on the German plan, viz., eight feet manuals, and thirty-two feet pedals. It contains 77 stops, nearly 4500 pipes, the largest being C C 32 feet, the smallest C 4 of an inch. By peculiar mechanism twenty-four changes or combinations of stops are brought under the thumb of the performer. The mechanism includes several novel arrangements, and in the various bellows there are five different pressures of air.

PIANOFORTES.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 467.

JOSEPH KIRKMAN and SON, 3, Soho-square (next the Bazaar). CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, 7 Octaves, in Rosewood-case, with NEW REPETITION MECHANISM. The celebrated FONDA SEMI-GRAND, in Walnut; OBLIQUE PIANOFORTE, in Ebony and Gold, carved, with important improvements; MINIATURE MODELS, GRAND, in Ebony and Gold, the SMALLEST PIANO ever made. It has 64 octaves, and contains all the latest improvements.

ROYAL ALBERT TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTE.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN CENTRAL GALLERY.—No. 487.

ADDISON and HOLIER, 210, Regent-street.—The ROYAL ALBERT TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTE, with immovable key-board, hammers, and strings. These instruments are a perfect luxury for pianoforte accompaniment. Merely by the turning of a handle every song or piece of music can be transposed into six different keys, thereby bringing many thousand musical works within the compass of every voice. This Pianoforte has the suffrages of upwards of Three Hundred of the Musical Profession.

CONCERTINAS—HARMONIUMS.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN CENTRAL GALLERY.—No. 536.

MESSRS. WHEATSTONE and CO., 80, Conduit-street, Regent-street. CONCERTINAS: Rosewood, 48 keys, best finished, 8 guineas; ditto, extra best, 10 guineas. BARITONE CONCERTINA: extra best finished, 12 guineas. HARMONIUMS: With twelve Stops and four sets of Vibrators, 40 guineas. IMPROVED PATENT ditto, with the Pianoforte Hammer Action, 45 guineas. Harmoniums and Concertinas for Hire.

FLUTES.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 536.

RUDALL, ROSE, and CO., Manufacturers and Sole Patentees in this country of the following FLUTES:—

1. BOEHM'S FLUTE, WITH PATENT PARABOLA AND CYLINDER. This is the greatest invention among musical instruments of modern times.

2. CARE'S PATENT FLUTE, WITH NEW FINGERING. This is the same flute as Boehm's, with the advantage of a more facile mode of fingering than either that flute or the ordinary flutes.

3. CARTER'S PATENT FLUTE, WITH THE OLD SYSTEM OF FINGERING. This combines the improvements of Boehm with the old system of fingering.

4. RUDALL AND ROSE'S ORDINARY FLUTE, With improved conical bore and patent tuning-head. Rudall, Rose, and Co., Flute Manufacturers and Publishers of Flute Music, 33, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

Jewellery, &c.

CLASS XXIII.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 83.

S. H. and D. GASS, 106, Regent-street.—S. DESSERT SERVICE, consisting of a Centre-piece, representing Egyptian Water-carriers at a Well, shadowed by the Palm, £300; and four Dishes, representing aquatic Plants, modelled from specimens now growing in Kew Gardens, averaging 80 guineas each. The leaves form dishes, capable of sustaining several pounds weight. JEWELLED BROOCH, representing Britannia, composed of Diamonds, standing in a Gothic niche, supported by pillars of Carbuncle, £350. A MINIATURE BRACELET (after Thoburn), representing the Queen and the Prince of Wales, in ancient Niello-work, with Carbuncle and brilliant border, £190.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

CLASS XXIII.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 1.

ELKINGTON and CO., Patentees of the Electro-Processes.—A large COLLECTION of ARTICLES of ELECTRO-PLATE, Electro-Gilt, Silver, and Bronze. The whole, with a few minor exceptions, having been expressly designed, manufactured, or executed for the present Exhibition. London Houses—30 and 32, Regent-street; 45, Moorgate-street. Manufactory—Newhall-street, Birmingham. At either of which Establishments persons wishing to purchase may be supplied.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK—PEDEMETERS—WATCH PEDEMETERS.

CLASS X.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 73.

W. PAYNE and CO., 163, New Bond-street, Inventors and Manufacturers. QUARTER 'HIVE' CLOCK, on eight bells, in Ambony wood and or-molu case, made for the Sultan of Turkey. ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK with chronometer escapement, perpetual day of the month, moon's age, noon and night, day of the week, repeats hours and quarters, zodiacal signs in engraved gilt case. PATENT PEDEMETRE, for measuring walking distances; manufactured solely by Messrs. PAYNE. WATCH with PEDEMETRE attached, showing seconds and day of month. Small CARRIAGE CLOCK, and several CLOCKS in elegantly ornamented cases.

DRESS.

SILKS—RIBBONS.

CLASS XIII.—SOUTH TRANSEPT GALLERY.—No. 16.

LEWIS and ALLENBY, 193, 195, and 197, Regent-street.—An extremely RICH BROCADED SILK, manufactured by Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, in Spitalfields, from the elegant design of Mr. S. Lewis. This beautiful specimen of weaving is brocade in fifteen colours, a number most unusual and hitherto never attempted in this country. To produce these in the elaborate pattern exhibited the enormous number of 39,600 cards are required and 96 shuttles. It is justly considered to rival the choicest productions of Lyons. Also a BROCADED RIBBON, manufactured at Coventry, designed by Mr. A. Lewis.

HYGIENIC CORSETS.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 570 A.

CLASS XX.—SOUTH GALLERY.—No. 32 A.

MADAME CAPLIN.—Patent HYGIENIC CORSETS Plain and Mechanical; also, the Registered Self-adjusting 'CORPORIFORM CORSETS and CHILD'S BODDICE, 38, Berners-street, London, and 35, Princess-street, Manchester. Science applied to the preservation and improvement of the female form, and the benefit of health. Madame Caplin, in calling the attention of Ladies to the numerous adaptations she has invented and exhibited in the above classes, begs to apprise them, that they will find at her Establishment a Series still more complete, embracing all the phases of woman's life, from infancy up to old age. Madame Caplin begs to state, that her Establishment is quite a special undertaking, and the only one of the kind in which everything adaptable to the comfort, support, or relief of the human body, the preservation of the figure, as well as preventive and curative means applicable exteriorly, have been duly experimented, and are recommended by the first medical men both in England and France.

HATS.

CLASS XX.—SOUTH-EASTERN GALLERY.—No. 51.

W. WHITE and SON, 68, Chapside, sole Manufacturers of the ZEPHYR HAT, the advantages of which are apparent to all who have worn them; ventilation, lightness, and durability being the objects attained. Gentlemen who have tried them cannot wear any other with comfort. Price 14s. and 18s. They also are the manufacturers of every other description of hats, which, for quality and fashion, cannot be surpassed in London. Prices from 7s. 6d. to 18s.

BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS.

CLASS XX.—SOUTH TRANSEPT GALLERY.—No. 37.

CHARLES GLENNY, 33, Lombard-street, London.—BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS, twelve pair weighing only seven ounces.—These excellent Stockings are manufactured in Balbriggan, county of Dublin, and for elasticity and exquisite softness of texture are unrivalled by the products of Nottingham; they combine all the beauty of silk with the durability of cotton, and more than its comfort, being incomparably pleasant to wear. Specimens of this beautiful Irish fabric may be seen at CHARLES GLENNY'S Balbriggan Hosiery Warehouse, 33, Lombard-street, the only house they can be purchased at.

LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLASS XVI.—GROUND FLOOR—NORTH SIDE.—No. 164.

HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, Patentees and Manufacturers of BOOTS and SHOES, LEATHER-CLOTH, or PANNUS-CORIUM. The Leather-cloth, or Pannus-corium, Boots and Shoes are the easiest and most comfortable ever invented for tender feet, a most valuable relief for corns, bunions, gout, &c., having no drawing or painful effect on the wearer, and adapted for all climates. Elastic Supporting Ankle Boots of the same soft material; also the Vulcanized Goloshes.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

Perfumes & Toilet Articles.

ROWLAND'S AQUA D'ORO.

CLASS XXIX.—NORTH TRANSEPT GALLERY.—No. 1.

A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden.—This is the most fragrant and refreshing Perfume ever yielded by the "Soul of Flowers." It retains its fresh and delightful odourousness for days. It is invigorating, gently stimulating, yet sedative; and is an unrivalled quintessential spirituous preservative. For fainting-fits, fatigues of dancing, oppression from over-crowded rooms, or intense summer heat, its uses cannot be over-estimated. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of hair; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming; and ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth. The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the high appreciation by rank and fashion, with the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton-garden, London, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.

CLASS XXIX.—NORTH TRANSEPT GALLERY.—No. 3.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Wholesale and Export Perfumer, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, London, and 1, Boulevard de la Gare, d'Ivry Paris. A FOUNTAIN, emitting a continuous jet of RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a new and delightful preparation to supersede Eau de Cologne for all toilet purposes. Second winter Bouquet, richly painted Sultans, and choice specimens of Perfumery.—N. B. E. Rimmel being the only Perfumer who has a manufactory in Paris can offer unequalled advantages to merchants and shippers. Price lists to be had on application.

PERUKES.

CLASS XVI.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 218.

L. ROSSI, 254, Regent-street, Professor of the Academy of British Hairdressers.—SPECIMENS OF PERUKES. The Hair is attached to a thin transparent fabric; there is no direct parting, and the front edge is quite invisible; and the foundation being constructed on geometrical principles, they are rendered superior to all others hitherto invented.

Furniture.

BILLIARD TABLES.

CLASS XXVI.—CENTRAL AVENUE—NORTH SIDE.—No. 4.

BURROUGHS and WATTS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS and LAMP-MAKERS, 80, Soho-square. Makers of the elegant OAK TABLE and MARKING BOARD now on inspection in the nave of the Crystal Palace. This handsomely proportioned table has been got up in the Elizabethan style, with much taste, from brown oak, of exceeding fine grain, grown on the Duke of Bedford's estate. The Bangor slate bed is manufactured with great accuracy by Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, the joints being so fitted as to preserve a permanent evenness of surface. The cushions are fitted with Hancock's patent vulcanised India rubber.

CARPETS.

CLASS XIX.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 337.

WATSON, BELL, and CO., 35 and 36, Old Bond-street, Manufacturers, Producers, and Importers.—An EXTRA SUPERFINE AXMINSTER CARPET, made expressly to the order of his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, for her Majesty's drawing-room at Windsor Castle. Designed by Lewis Gruner, Esq., manufactured by Blackmore Brothers, under the special direction and superintendence of Watson, Bell, and Company. EXTRA SUPERFINE AXMINSTER CARPETS, SUPERFINE VELVET BORDERED CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS. A CARPET made in her Majesty's dominions British India, in 1850, expressly for the importers for this Exhibition. Manufactured in the province of Masulipatam. Imported from Madras. Real TURKEY CARPET, made in 1850, expressly for the importers for this Exhibition. Manufactured at Ushak, in the province of Aidin.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

CLASS XIV.—GROUND FLOOR—SOUTH SIDE.—No. 27.

SCOTTISH and IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE, 261, Oxford-street, near North Audley-street: manufacturers, Dunfermline. DAVID BIBBELLY, begs respectfully to draw the attention of the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, to his new make of DAMASK TABLE LINENS, specimens of which are on view at the Great Exhibition. Ready for inspection, a choice stock of the celebrated 7-8ths and 4-4th Crown Linens, all manufactured from English yarns.

WOOL RUGS AND MATS.

CLASS XVI.—GROUND FLOOR—NORTH SIDE.—No. 10.

J. S. DEED, Leather-dresser and Wool Rug Manufacturer, 8, 9, 10, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, London. Specimens of LEATHER, DYED SHEEP and LAMB SKIN WOOL RUGS or MATS.

Experienced judges, both English and foreign, who have inspected the above, have given their highest testimony and approbation of the manufacture; the Moroccan being of most perfect and beautiful colour, handsome grain, and brilliant finish, in various sizes, suitable for upholsterers, coach-makers, casemakers, bookbinders, boot and shoe makers, and others.

The Wool Rugs, possessing remarkable beauty of fleece, brilliant and fast colours, for which J. S. Deed has so long been celebrated, are worthy the notice of all who are interested in the department.

A large stock of Leather and Wool Rugs, from which orders are selected promptly, on receiving reference in Town.

A list sent free to any part of the kingdom or Continents of Europe, America, or India.

THE LAST MONTH OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE FOUND AMONG THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST IN THEIR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS.

Philosophical & Scientific.

PORTABLE GYMNASIUM.

CLASS X.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 570.

MONSIEUR J. CAPLIN, Inventor of the Allotting Treatment, Proprietor and Director of the **HYGIENIC GYMNASIUM**, and **ORTHORACHIDIC INSTITUTION**, Strawberry-hill, Pendleton, Manchester, begs to call the attention of the Scientific world and the Public at large to the Philosophical construction of his Newly Invented **PORTABLE GYMNASIUM**, and his various adaptations of Spinal Instruments exhibited in the above Class. Prospects of the Establishment, and his Treatise on the Causes and Nature of the Deformities of the Spine, and Rational Means of Curing this Disorder, may be procured in London at Baillière's, Book-seller, 219, Regent-street; and at Madame Caplin's Establishment, 58, Berners-street, Oxford-street; also, in Manchester, 55, Princess-street, and at the Institution, Strawberry-hill, Pendleton.

Cutlery & Hardware.

STOVES, GRATES, AND FENDERS.

CLASS XXVI.—WESTERN CENTRAL AVENUE.—No. 107.

PIERCE, 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.—**PYRO-PNEUMATIC WARMING AND VENTILATING STOVE GRATES**, with other SPECIMENS OF LONDON MANUFACTURE IN STOVE GRATES AND FENDERS IN SILVER, STEEL, and ORMOLO, designed and completed at No. 5, Jermyn-street. Pierce's Registered **FIRE-LUMP GRATES**, and his improved **COTTAGERS' GRATES**, as now fixed at his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Model Cottage in Hyde-park. Also his Universal **FIRE-LUMP GRATE**, exceedingly durable, portable, and convenient, having large hobs and spacious trivet. Price 11s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 22s. 6d., and 25s. Manufacture and Show-rooms, 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street. Sole London Agent for Nicholson's Prize Cottagers' Range, the Anglo-German Cooking Stove, &c.

TOOLS—CUTLERY—NEEDLES.

CLASS XXI.—NORTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 13.

JOHN MOSELEY and SON, 17, and 18, New-street, Covent-garden.—**PLANES and TOOLS**, with modern improvements, Tool-chests, Cutlery, and Needles.—Manufacturers of every description of Mechanical Tools for Cabinet-makers, Joiners, Coachmakers, Wheelers, Musical Instrument-makers, Turners, Brushmakers, Carvers, Coopers, &c. of the most superior materials and workmanship; Cutlery, Hardwaremen, Factors, and Dealers in all kinds of Horticultural Implements, Draining-tools, &c. Fabricant de Rasoirs, Ciseaux, Canifs, Couteaux Supérieurs, &c. Aiguilles de tout Espèce. Established 1730.

ARCHERY—UMBRELLAS—WHIPS—CANES.

CLASS XXIX.—NORTH GALLERY.—No. 183.

G. JACOBS, 32, Cockspur-street.—Choice SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH CUPID LONG BOWS, the most graceful and elegant bow ever invented; ENGLISH and FLEMISH LONG BOWS; FLEXIBLE ENGLISH LONG BOW; ENGLISH ARROWS, QUIVERS, and ACCOUTREMENTS; Registered **PROTECTOR UMBRELLA**, which, by unscrewing and retaining the handle, is rendered useless to any but the owner; Jacobs's Registered **LADY'S RIDING WHIP**, combining a Whip, a Fan, and a Sunshade; **STRANGERS' GUIDE MAP OF LONDON** contained in the handle of an Umbrella or Cane, with Mariner's Compass; Specimens of Malacca and other Canes elaborately ornamented; Collections of English Sticks of natural growth in rough and finished state; Tortoiseshell Stick mounted in gold; Specimens of Rhinoceros Horn and Sea Horse's Tooth.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

PLAY-HOUSE PRICE NIGHTS.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

Yielding to the renewed demands of the Patrons of the Opera, and for the accommodation of the numerous visitors still in London, **FOUR MORE NIGHTS** will be given, viz., on Wednesday, Sept. 17; Thursday, Sept. 18; Friday, Sept. 19; Saturday, Sept. 20. Full particulars will be announced forthwith.

Fit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Box Seats, 5s., 6s., and 7s.; Boxes, £1 1s., £1 11s. 6d., and £2 3s.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Opera Colonnade.

The Opera to commence at Eight o'clock.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A valuable,

newly invented, very small, powerful **WAISTCOAT POCKET GLASS**, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable at the Exhibition, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. Price 30s.; sent free.—**TELESCOPES**. A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 34 inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes, for the waistcoat pocket, shooting, military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-Course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Invaluable, newly invented **Preserving Spectacles**; invisible and all kinds of acoustic instruments, for relief of extreme deafness.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by **JAMES EPPS**; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

Chemistry, Pharmacy, & Surgery.

CLASS II.—SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—No. 65.

HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Lower Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, Inventor of Writing Fluids, &c.—**SPECIMENS OF WOOD, STAINED TO RESEMBLE MAHOGANY, OAK, and SATIN WOOD**, so as to give all the effect to the natural grain. The whole of the outside woodwork of the Exhibition is done with this material. Also a new kind of **EVER-POINTED PENCIL**, lately patented, containing lead along the whole interior; **FOUNTAIN INK-HOLDERS**; Concentrated **INK POWDERS**, for exportation; and patent **FOUNTAIN PENS**.

Carriages, Saddlery, &c.

NEW CARRIAGE—THE AMEMPTON.

CLASS V.—CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—No. 894.

EDWIN KESTERTON, 80, Long-acre.—The **AMEMPTON CARRIAGE**, registered 6 and 7 Victoria. This perfectly unique and elegant invention is constructed as a Double-seated CLOSE CARRIAGE, of a novel design, and, by a very simple contrivance, converted into an open Step-piece Barouche, thus forming the complete summer and winter Carriage. It has the advantage of being much lighter in appearance and draught than any other carriage hitherto introduced. May be viewed at 80, Long-acre.

Building & Household Appliances.

GLASS.

CLASS XXIV.—CENTRAL NORTH GALLERY.—No. 24.

MESSRS. LLOYD and SUMMERFIELD, Park Glass Works, Birmingham, Manufacturers.—**CUT and PLAIN FLINT GLASS** of every description and colour for Ornamental or typical purposes and Church Windows, Cooper's PATENT **SPHERICAL AIR-TIGHT STOPPERS**, specimens of which may be seen at the Exhibition. Also, of PATENT **CRYSTAL SASH BARS**, by means of which windows, roofs, and other articles may be constructed entirely of glass, and which are highly suitable for shop-fronts, skylights, and cases of various kinds.

GLASS HOUSES.

CLASS XXVII.—NORTH GALLERY.—No. 122.

GLASS HOUSES—ALFRED KENT, Inventor, Chichester, Sussex.—**NEW METHOD OF GLAZING GREENHOUSES, SKYLIGHTS, &c.**, with a peculiar shaped bar and new material, in lieu of putty, to obviate drip. By using Rolled Plate Glass with this system sufficient pressure is attained to effectually resist the stream of a fire-engine. The glass is removed and replaced with such facility that Greenhouses can be painted and kept in as good order as dwelling-houses; and a saving will be effected in repairs in a few years to an amount sufficient to cover the original cost of the erection. The cost of this system averages eighteen pence per foot superficial for the Stout Bar, and fourteen pence per foot superficial for the Light Bar.—N.B. The large Model of a Greenhouse showing this invention is at the North West Angle outside the Exhibition.

THE GREAT WESTERN AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £25,000.

In 25,000 Shares, of £1 per Share, paid up.

Provisionally registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 110. Temporary Offices—3, Bridge-street, Westminster.

Colonel Salway, M.P., Egham-park, Surrey.

DIRECTORS.

William Aspdin, Esq. (Robins, Aspdin, and Co.), Great Scotland-yard, and Northfleet, Kent.

George Francis, Esq., 5, Hare-court, Temple, and Brompton-crescent, Brompton.

John Gardiner, Esq., 18, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood, Director of Sovereign Life Assurance.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, Director of the British Bank.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

MINING ENGINEERS and SUPERINTENDENTS.

Messrs. Cook and George, Drybrook, Gloucestershire.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Coombe and Nickoll, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster.

SECRETARY.

Mr. Henry Capper.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working a Coal Field, situate in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, held by the present Proprietors under a grant direct from the Crown, comprising an area of about one hundred and fifty Acres, and contains five Seams of Coal, of fifteen feet in thickness, three of which it is proposed to work, which will produce upwards of three and a half million Tons of Coal.

One of the Seams alluded to produces Cannel Coal, of which there is a large consumption in the Gas Works of London and of other places. The other two Seams are already in great demand, both in the Provincial and Foreign Markets; large quantities being consumed by the Steam Engine of West Gloucestershire, the Cotton Mills and Gas Works of Bristol, and the Iron Furnaces of the surrounding districts. Immense supplies are shipped from Lydney, under the well-known title of "Forest Walls End"—a coal equal in quality to the best Newcastle.

Specimens of the various Seams of Coal from the Forest of Dean have been sent to the Exhibition in Hyde-park by Mr. Atkinson, one of Her Majesty's Deputy Gavers of the Forest.

The nature and capabilities of this Coal Field have long been known, and, in the immediate neighbourhood, made available. Hitherto, the want of Railway Communication has kept the productions of this Field out of the London Market. The difficulty

Stationery, &c.

LACE PAPERS.

CLASS XVII.—CENTRAL AVENUE.—No. 190.

G. MEEK, 2, CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET, ORNAMENTAL PERFORATED PAPERS in representation of LACE and CROCHET WORK, designed for Ladies' Albums and Correspondence. The LACE PAPERS will be found the most elegant and recherche Patterns ever introduced. Also a Collection of PAPERS and ORNAMENTS for VALENTINE MAKERS.

Prints varnished in Gelatine for the Trade.

Machinery & Mechanical Inventions.

FOUNTAIN PUMPS.

CLASS V.—GROUND FLOOR—NORTH SIDE.—No. 402.

WILLIAM SHALDERS, jun., Bank-place, Norwich, Joint Inventor, Designer, Manufacturer, and Sold Proprietor.—**TWENTY-THREE** varieties and sizes of PATENT FOUNTAIN PUMPS and ENGINES, discharging from 100s. up to 100 lbs., or 10 gallons of water per stroke, with which two men can easily discharge 400 gallons per minute, raising the water 44 feet high, shown in action; with four other applications, including a Portable Fountain Fire, Horticultural, &c. Engine, which, with one-hand power, would drive water up in a copper-riveted small leather hose pipe over St. Paul's cross. A Connector, to deliver 3 barrels of water per stroke; larger sizes, up to a delivery of a ton weight, can be constructed, and are all sizes (though admitting of slow or quick action without loss of power), easily applied to any motive force to raise water from any depth or to force it to any height or distance for all the main purposes of life. These ne plus ultra Hydraulic or Pneumatic Machines, by working without friction, leakage, or liability of choking, yield in average practice a clear gain of more than half the power required to work piston and cylinder pumps, chain pumps, centrifugal pumps, water wheels, ropes and buckets, or any other (make shift). Hydraulic Machines, Connectors, Expressers, Valves, Leather Hose Pipes, Spiral Copper-riveted Section ditto, Round Leather Foot and Hand Lath Bands, and other Hydraulic and Mechanical work.

KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE.

CLASS XXII.—GROUND FLOOR—SOUTH SIDE.—No. 553.

G. KENT, 329, Strand, Inventor and Manufacturer. The **ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE**. THE SMALL ONES FOR FAMILIES MAY BE USED BY A CHILD, whilst the number of knives each machine is adapted to take are not only cleaned and beautifully polished, in less time than one knife can be cleaned on the knife-board, but are not subject to the risk of injury they sustain when cleaned by the old method, nor can they ever be worn away at the points or backs.

PATENT TRITURATING STRAINER, a perfect substitute for Sieves. **PATENT ROTARY CINDER-SIFTER**, which produces an immense saving in labour, time, and fuel. The Patent has received Testimonials from a large number of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Heads of Public Institutions, Colleges, and other Scholastic Establishments.

* Several Advertisements, the copy of which arrived too late, are unavoidably postponed until next week.

of transport is now obviated; a Branch of the Great Western Railway, six miles in extent, is about to be carried through this very Coal Field, and will pass close to the intended Pit's Mouth.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained of the Secretary.

Application for Shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, or to any of the following parties, viz.:

To the Solicitors of the Company.

Messrs. Lind and Rickard, Stockbrokers, 3, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

Henry Darrell, Esq., Solicitor, Windsor.

Messrs. Lowe and Sons, Stockbrokers, Liverpool.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me Shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the sum of £1 per Share, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when the same shall be ready for execution.

Name
Address
Business
Reference
Address of Referee

Dated this day of
To the Provisional Directors of the above-mentioned Company.

THE BEST WELLINGTON BOOTS made

to order, 21s. per pair.

HENRY LATIMER, 29, Bishopsgate-street Without, respectfully requests the attention of the Public to the above very important announcement.

His Wellington Boots made to order at 21s. cannot be surpassed either in shape, make, or quality.

NERVOUSNESS, and all its attendant miseries

and distressing symptoms, positively CURED, without the least inconvenience or danger to the most delicate constitution, by a new and infallible remedy; guaranteed to effect a perfect cure in the most inveterate case; even in cases of complete prostration of nervous energy its success is certain. Dr. ALFRED BEAUMONT, M.D., M.R.C.S., and Consulting Physician, having long used it in his private practice without a single instance of failure, begs to offer it to the Public, from benevolence rather than gain; and will send it carriage free, with full directions, upon receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps, addressed to him at 6, Beaufort-street, Strand, London.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.—

The public are admitted, without charge, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Missionary Society's Museum, and to the Splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry, on view from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at Benetfink and Company's Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongery, 89 and 90, Cheapside. The splendid stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated Ware, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea-urns, Tea-trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fire-irons, in short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the Cottage.

At this establishment you cannot be deceived, because every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an eight-roomed house for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture, in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites—

1 Hall-lamp	0 10 6
1 Umbrella-stand	0 5 6
1 Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standard	0 3 6
1 Set of Polished Steel Fire-irons	0 1 6
1 Bonnet-stand	0 1 6
1 Fire-guard	0 1 6
1 Bronzed and Polished Steel Scroll Fender	0 8 6
1 Set Polished Steel Fire-irons, Bright Pan	0 5 6
1 Ornamented Japanned Scuttlie and Scoop	0 4 6
1 Best Bed-room Fender and Polished Steel Fire-irons	0 7 0
2 Bed-room Fenders, and 2 Sets of Fire-irons	0 7 6
Set of Four Black-tin Dish Covers	0 11 6
1 Bread-grater, 6d. Tin Candlestick, 9d.	0 1 3
1 Teakettle, 3s. 6d., 1 Gridiron, 1s.	0 3 6
1 Frying-pan, 1s. 1 Meat-chopper, 1s. 6d.	0 2 0
1 Coffee-pot, 1s., 1 Colander, 1s.	0 4 6
1 Dust-pan, 6d., 1 Fish-kettle, 4s.	0 2 0
1 Fish-slice, 6d., 1 Flour-box, 8d.	0 1 2
1 Pepper-box	0 0 4
1 Tinned Iron Saucepan	0 5 0
1 Oval Boiling-pot, 3s. 8d., 1 Set of Skewers, 4d.	0 4 0
2 Spoons, 9d., Tea-pot and Tray, 3s.	0 3 9
Toasting-fork	0 0 6
	£5 0 0

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices. And all orders for £5 and upwards will be forwarded free to any part of the kingdom. Note, therefore, the address. BENETFINCK and Co., 89 and 90, Cheapside, London; and if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully visit this establishment.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.,

HOWARD ON THE LOSS OF TEETH.—A new invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. Howard, consisting of an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed by SELF-ADHESION, combining capillary attraction and atmospheric pressure, without springs, wires, or ligatures. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should read this treatise.

London: Simpkin and Marshall, and all Booksellers; or of the Author, Thomas Howard, Surgeon Dentist, 17 George-street, Hanover-square.

DEAFNESS—SINGING IN THE EARS.—

Extraordinary Cures are effected daily, in cases long since pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Even in cases of total deafness, which have existed a lifetime, a positive cure can be guaranteed without pain or operation, by a newly discovered and infallible mode of treatment, discovered and practised only by Dr. FRANCIS, Physician, Aurist, 40, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. Dr. F. has applied this new treatment in the presence of and on several of the most eminent medical men of the day, who have been utterly astonished at its magical effect. All martyrs to these distressing complaints should immediately consult Dr. Francis, as none need now despair, however bad their case. Hours of consultation daily from Eleven till Four, and Six till Nine. Country patients, stating their case by letter, will receive the means of cure per post, with such advice and directions as are guaranteed to render failure impossible.

A NEW MEDICINE.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE.—A form of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to uterine morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copious and cubebæ are commonly administered. Each Capsule containing the Specific is made of the purest Gelatine, which, encased in tinfoil, may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and being both elastic and pleasant to take affords the greatest facility for repeating the doses without intermission—a desideratum to persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as to those who object to fluid medicine, being unobjectionable to the most susceptible stomach.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his Laboratory, 30, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, or sent free by post at 3s. and 5s. each. Of whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COCAÏNA.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Cocaïna, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Cocaïna. (Signed) JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1851."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Cocaïna. Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. (Signed) BRANSBY COOPER.

"New-street, April 13, 1851."

* These medicines are protected against counterfeits by the Government Stamp—on which is engraved "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road"—being attached to each.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—An extraordinary Cure of SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL. Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. ALLIDAY, 209, High-street, Cheltenham, dated the 22nd of January, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
"Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which, after a short time, broke out into a Ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when, besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical Gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the Surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure that, if that limb were taken off, it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and after two months' perseverance in their use, the tumour gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have elapsed without any recurrence to the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as he can be under the circumstances. I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines, after every other means had failed. J. H. ALLIDAY."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 32s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All the Homœopathic

Medicines, in Globules, Tinctures, and Trituration, are prepared with the greatest care and accuracy by JOHN MAWSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 90, Fawcett-street, Sunderland; from whom they may be obtained, in single tubes, neat pocket cases, and boxes, suitable for families and the profession. "Laurie's" and all other works on Homœopathy, together with cases and tubes, sent post-free to all parts of the kingdom. Dispensaries and the profession supplied on liberal terms.

Just published, and may be had free of charge, a small pamphlet on Homœopathy, by J. S. B. BUCHANAN, Esq.

MAWSON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The Cocoa-nut, or nib, contains a very large proportion of nutritive matter, consisting of a farinaceous substance, and of a rich and pleasant oil. This oil is esteemed on account of its being less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Homœopathic physicians are united in their recommendation of cocoa as a beverage; and the testimonials from other sources are numerous, and of the highest character. It was so highly esteemed by Linnaeus, the chief of Naturalists, that he named it Theobroma—"Food for the Gods." Dr. Pareira says, "It is a very nourishing beverage, devoid of the ill properties possessed by both tea and coffee."

Dr. Epps, the popular lecturer on Physiology, says:—"Mother, while suckling, should never take Coffee; they should suckle on Cocoa. I have the experience of those who have suckled, and they state that they found, with Cocoa without Beer, they produced quite sufficient milk, and the children suckled with such diet were in better health than those suckled on a previous occasion, when Beer, and Coffee, and Tea formed the liquid part of their diet." The same author adds:—"Cocoa is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritious." Dr. Hooper says:—"The food is admirably calculated for the sick, and to those who are in health it is a luxury."

Many persons have been turned against the use of Cocoa and Chocolate from having tried the many, and very generally inferior article vended at the grocers' shops under that name. The preparation here offered by JOHN MAWSON contains all the nutritive properties of the nut without any objectionable admixture. It is, therefore, recommended of as an agreeable and wholesome substitute for Coffee, to which it is certainly much superior, as it is also to the Cocoa sold as "Soluble Cocoa," "Flake Cocoa," &c. It is light, easy of digestion, agreeable, nutritious, and requires little time or trouble in preparing for use.

TESTIMONIAL.—"Having used the Homœopathic Cocoa prepared by Mr. Mawson, I have no hesitation in giving it my fullest recommendation."—Thomas Hayle, M.D.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN MAWSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle, and 90, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.

AGENTS.—North Shields—Mease and Son, druggists. Sunderland—Mr. John Hills, grocer, South Shields—Bell and May, druggists. Penrith—Mr. George Mansay, druggist. Stockton—John Hodgson and Co. druggists. Durham—Seavain and Monk, druggists. Darlington—S. B. Barrow, druggist. Carlisle—Mr. Harrison, druggist. Agents wanted!

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1730.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head-Office, No. 7, Royal Exchange.

Branch-Office, No. 10, Regent-street.

Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has effected Assurances on Lives for a period of One Hundred and Thirty Years.

The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium Fund.

Fire Insurances effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Marine Insurances at the Current premiums of the day.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

ATHENŒUM LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED FOR THE ASSURANCE OF THE LIVES OF AUTHORS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, MUSICIANS, PERSONS CONNECTED WITH EVERY ART AND SCIENCE, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £100,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up in full.

With Power to increase to a Million.

The following are some of the peculiar advantages of this Society:—

Entirely new tables based on the latest data.

Policies once granted are absolutely INDISPUTABLE on any ground whatever, and payable IMMEDIATELY after satisfactory proof of death.

A form of policy granted at the option of the assured, and at the same rates of premium, made payable to holder, thus affording to all an immediately available security for money without the delay, trouble, and expense of an assignment in the usual way, or any exposure of the private affairs or transactions of the assured.

HENRY SUTTON, Manager.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 87, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Driver, Esq. Thomas Littledale, Esq.
John Griffith Frith, Esq. Edward Lomax, Esq.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq. Samuel Miller, Esq.
John Palk Griffin, Esq. Edward Vanistart Neale, Esq.
Peter Hood, Esq. Sir Thomas N. Beeve.
Capt. Hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N. William Studley, Esq.

Life Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments. Three-fourths of profits divided amongst the assured.—Prospectuses, post free, on application. F. FERGUSON CAMERON, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO LIFE ASSUREES.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Completely Registered and Incorporated.

Capital £50,000 in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share.

Offices, 34, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

TRUSTEES.

John Hinde Palmer, Esq. Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
William Anthony Parnell, Esq. John Poole, Esq.

Persons assured in this Office to the extent of £300 and upwards on the participating scale, or holders of five shares and upwards, will be entitled to nominate scholars to the endowed schools of the Society.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society.

Applications for agencies requested.

By order of the Board, J. W. SPRAGUE, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Admitting, on equal terms, persons of every class and degree to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

Chairman—Major HENRY STONES, LL.B.

Deputy Chairman—JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.

With upwards of Fourteen Hundred Shareholders.

There are two important clauses in the Deed of Settlement, by which the Directors have power to appropriate ONE-TENTH of the entire profits of the Company:—

1st.—For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2nd.—For the relief of aged and distressed original proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 5 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.

All policies indisputable and free of stamp duty.

Rates of premium extremely moderate.

No extra charge for going to or residing at (in time of peace) Australasia—Bermuda—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—the British North American Colonies—and the Mauritius.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report.

Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Annual premium for assuring £100, namely:—

Age—30 £1 10 9 | Age—40 £2 13 6
35 £1 19 6 | 50 £3 18 6

Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the offices of the Company, or any of their agents.

Applications for agencies requested.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.

Offices, 78, Cheapside, London.

RECIPROCAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

39, Great Cornam-street, Russell-square.

Capital—£100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit, 10s. per Share.

One-tenth of the profits of the Company will form a fund for the relief of aged and distressed Shareholders and Members, their Widows and Orphans.

T. A. Knight, Esq. J. Moseley, Esq., B.C.L.
R. Marshall, Esq., M.A. Reverend C. Owen, M.A.
F. C. Skay, Esq., F.R.S.

This Company is established for the purpose of bringing the benefits of Life Assurance within the reach of all classes, and with this view its details have been most carefully considered, so as to afford every facility and advantage consistent with safety. Three-fifths of the Profits being annually divided among those members who have paid five annual premiums.

The Business of the Company embraces Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments of every kind; also Annuities payable During Sickness; Assurances of Leaseholds, Copyholds, and other Terminable Interests; and Guarantee Assurances for the Fidelity of persons in places of Trust.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSUREES.

Policies will be granted for any sum as low as £5.

No Policy Stamp, Entrance Fee, or other charge, except the Premium.

Policies indisputable, except in cases of actual fraud.

Diseased and Declined Lives assured at equitable and moderate rates.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly or Monthly if desired.

Half the Premium, for the first seven years, may remain unpaid.

Every further information may be had on application to the Actuary and Resident Director.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM COMPANY.

Capital £250,000, in 25,000 Shares of £10.

Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, with one month's notice.

(Provisionally registered.)

TRUSTEES.

Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P.
William John Evelyn, Esq., M.P.

This Company is established for the purpose of affording a Metropolitan and National Necropolis, at such a distance from the metropolis as public health and convenience require, upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the annual mortality of a rapidly increasing population, and capable of meeting the exigencies of unwonted visitations of disease.

For prospectuses and forms of application for shares, apply to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 16A, Great George-street, Westminster; to the Solicitors, Messrs. Coombe and Nickoll, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster; and Alexander Dobie, Esq., 4, Lancaster-place, Strand; or to Messrs. Hiebens and Harrison, Stock and Share Brokers, 18, Threadneedle-street, City.

No applications received after the 15th of September next.

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATION.

In the press, and will be published in a few days,
Number One of

CHAPMAN'S LIBRARY FOR THE PEOPLE.

SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

By WILLIAM WARE,
Author of "Zenobia," "Letters from Palmyra,"
"Aurelian," &c. &c.

NEW WORKS.

Just Published,

LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN,
Author of the "History of the Hebrew Monarchy," "The
Soul," "Phases of Faith," &c.
Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

By the same Author,

PHASES OF FAITH, OR PASSAGES FROM
THE HISTORY OF MY CREED.

Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

THE SOUL: HER SORROWS AND HER
ASPIRATIONS.

An Essay towards the Natural History of the Soul, as the Basis
of Theology.
Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

HISTORY OF THE HEBREW MONARCHY,

From the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonian
Captivity.
8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN ASPECTS OF FAITH AND
DUTY.

Discourses by JOHN JAMES TAYLER, B.A.
Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM:
ITS FOUNDATIONS AND SUPERSTRUCTURE.

By WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG,
8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

Contents:—Inspiration of the Scriptures—Authorship and
Authority of the Pentateuch and the Old Testament Canon
generally—The Prophecies—Theism of the Jews Impure and
Progressive—Origin of the Gospels—Fidelity of the Gospel
History—The Limits of Apostolic Wisdom and Authority—
Miracles—Resurrection of Jesus—Is Christianity a revealed
religion?—Christian Eschatology—The Great Enigma.
A Second Edition, with Explanatory Preface.

THE NEMESIS OF FAITH.

By J. A. FROUDE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S
NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. G. ATKINSON and H. MARTINEAU.
Post 8vo., cloth, 9s.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES TO THE
CORINTHIANS:

An Attempt to convey their Spirit and Significance.
By the Rev. J. H. THOM. Post 8vo., cloth, 9s.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN AS-
SOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF SCIENCE.

Fourth Meeting held at New Haven, Connecticut, August, 1850.
Containing papers by Professor Adams, Agassiz, Burnett, Bache,
Evin, Espy, Gibbs, Henry, Horsford, Johnson, Jewett, Loomis,
Mitchell, Olmsted, Page, Silliman, Lieutenant Davis, Dr. Gould,
Dr. Jackson, C. Girard, E. G. Squier, &c. &c. With Maps and
Plates. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth, pp. 414. 16s.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL
SOCIETY.

Containing Memoirs, Translations, Vocabularies, and other
works relating to the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian lan-
guages. Vols. 1 and 2, 8vo., cloth, 33s.

AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGICAL RE-
SEARCHES.

No. 1. THE SERPENT SYMBOL.
And the Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in
America.

By E. G. SQUIER, A.M.
1 vol. 8vo., pp. 575. 8s.

THE RELIGION OF GEOLOGY, AND ITS
CONNECTED SCIENCES.

By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D., LL.D.,
President of Amherst College, and Professor of Natural Theology
and Geology.
1 vol. 8vo., pp. 511. 7s.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 124, Strand.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
CHEMICAL RECORD AND DRUG PRICE CURRENT

Are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. W. H. Thornthwaite (firm of Horne, Thornthwaite, and
Wood, of 123, Newgate-street, so well known for the excellence of their Optical and Chemical Instruments), for a series of
New Patent Intelligence—Proceedings of Paris Academy of Sciences—Price Current—Trade and Choice Recipes, and other inter-
esting and useful matter.

Price 5d., stamped 6d.; or, free by post for twelve months, £1 3s. By Post-office order in favour of Richard Radcliffe Poad,
17, Upper Wellington-street, Strand; and may be obtained through all Booksellers and News Agents.

Now ready, complete in Two Vols., cloth, price 3s. each, or in
Ten Parts, price 6d. each.

VOL. II. HUNT'S HANDBOOK to the
EXHIBITION OFFICIAL CATALOGUES; an Explanatory
Guide to the Natural Productions and Manufactures of
the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, 1851.

Edited by ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
This work is so arranged that every visitor will be enabled at
once to find the article described, and to obtain a correct ac-
count of its characteristics.

"The amount of scientific knowledge here compressed into
two small volumes is astonishing; and this knowledge is not of
an encyclopaedic character, such as might be easily compiled
from books, but fresh and recent on all subjects, more especially
in the departments of science. The most instructive guide to the
Exhibition while it is open, we have no doubt that this
Handbook will become hereafter one of the most popular memo-
randa and histories of the actual gathering of the nations."—
Athenaeum.

"Useful in the Exhibition, and agreeable afterwards as a re-
miniscence of what was seen in the Great Year of 1851."—
Spectator.

SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers,
WM. CLOWES and SONS, Printers,
29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; at Hyde-park; of all Book-
sellers in Town and Country; and at the Railway Stations.

Now Ready, Royal 8vo., with a Map and Fifty Engravings,
Price £1 1s.

THE RAIL ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND.

By EDWARD CHURTON.

"It is needless to say that a work actually setting forth the
most suitable routes to all the stations in England, Scotland,
and Wales, must prove of inestimable value to all engaged either
in the pursuit of pleasure or in the transaction of business; and
the information, now for the first time furnished to the public,
will spare many from the bewilderment and inconvenience
heretofore suffered from the want of that knowledge which this
volume imparts."—*Observer*.

Published by E. Churton, 26, Holles-street, and sold by every
Bookseller in town and country.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.

Containing the necessary means for obtaining further In-
formation. May be had at the following places:—The CENTRAL
OFFICE, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; the Marylebone
Branch, 35, Great Marylebone-street; the Manchester Branch,
13, Swan-street, Manchester; the Publishing Office of the So-
ciety for Promoting Working-Men's Associations, 183, Fleet-
street. Gratis, if by personal application; if by letter, one
Postage Stamp.

"GREAT EXHIBITION" ESSAY.—
RECIPROCITY; or, an "Exhibition" of Humanity,
and Fraternity, and Divinity. Three Parts in one Pamphlet.
Dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftes-
bury. Nearly 400 copies are bespoken of the Rev. D. P. M.
Hulbert, Ramsgate. Price 1s., or 1s. 6d. per post.
To be Republished on September 16, 1851.

London: Crookford, 29, Essex-street; Painter, 342, Strand;
and through all the well-known booksellers.
Reviews of the Author's other Treatises are advertised in each
No. of the London literary journal *The Critic*.

Sent Free for Seven Postage stamps.

THE FAMILY MEDICAL ADVISER,

containing the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of
nearly 100 Diseases, with a Word on the Cure of Consumption
by a New Mode of Treatment.

Address Mr. William Alexander, Surgeon, No. 12, Addison-
place, King's-road, Chelsea, London. May be consulted by the
poor, gratis, personally; or by letter, on inclosing a stamp.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY, OR LADIES'
COMPANION TO THE TOILET.

"Every lady in the land ought to be in possession of this gem
of a book."—*Vide Times*.
Sent postage free for twelve stamps, by E. Goodall, Mr. Budd's,
152, Strand, 160 valuable Recipes.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP
EXCURSION TRAINS TO OXFORD, BATH, BRISTOL,
AND CLIFTON.—A Train will leave Paddington on SATURDAY

Evening, the 20th of September, at Six o'clock, for Oxford, re-
turning from thence on Monday Morning, the 22nd of September,
at Half-past Eight o'clock.

Fares there and back—First Class, 6s.; Closed carriages, 3s. 6d.

No luggage allowed exceeding a carpet bag.

On SUNDAY, the 21st of September, a Train will leave Pad-
dington at a Quarter before Eight o'clock in the Morning for
Bath and Bristol, returning the same evening from Bristol at
Half-past Six, and Bath at Seven o'clock.

Fares to Bath and back—First Class, 9s.; Closed carriages, 5s.
Fares to Bristol and back—First Class, 10s.; Closed car-
riages, 6s.

Tickets for the last-mentioned Train may be obtained previ-
ously at the Paddington Station; 27, King-street, Chapside;
and 449, West Strand.

Passengers having luggage will only be conveyed at the ordi-
nary fares.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,
76, CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

Taking advantage of its connections with the wine-growing
countries in France, the Central Co-operative Agency has just
added to its stock of groceries and Italian articles a selection of
the best WINES and BRANDIES imported by the firm, and of
which they guarantee the perfect purity and genuineness.

The following prices per dozen will be found very moderate
when compared with the quality:

Burgundy (red) Thorins and Moulin à vent, 30s.; Beaune, 36s.

(white) Chablis, 30s.; Meursault (very old), 60s.

Bordeaux (red) Medoc St. Julien, 36s.; Medoc Pavillac, 42s.

(white) Barsac, 36s.; Sauternes, 48s.

Champagne Aï Mouzeux, 1st quality, 60s.; ditto, 2nd quality, 48s.

Côte du Rhone, Grand St. Peray mouzeux, 72s.

Brandy, Fine Old Cognac, 72s.; 2nd quality, 60s.; 3rd do., 54s.

The Wines may be had in Quart or Pint Bottles. The Brandy
only in Quarts. Sample bottles sent at the same price as
per dozen.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance
and of the additional lines of communication, now established
by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with
the East, &c. The Company book passengers, and receive goods
and parcels as heretofore for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by
their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of
every month, and from SUZUKU on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be de-
patched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship,
on the 3rd of September and 3rd of November next, and of
alternate months thereafter, in combination with extra steamers,
to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of August and 20th of
October. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels for-
warded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON,
ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.
BAY.—The Company will likewise despatch from Bombay,
about the 25th of September next, and every alternate month
thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for Aden, to meet there the
extra ship between Calcutta and Suze; and at Alexandria one of
the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels,
and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta
and Gibraltar.

But passengers, parcels, and goods for BOMBAY and
WESTERN INDIA will be conveyed throughout from South-
ampton in the mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 10th
of October, and of alternate months thereafter, and the cor-
responding vessels from Suze to Aden, at which latter port a
steamship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and
convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's
steamers from the 25th of September next, and thence to Alexandria
by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suze by the Honorable
East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA.—On the 20th and 25th of
every month. Constantinople.—On the 29th of the month.
Alexandria.—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz,
and Gibraltar, on the 10th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B. Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between
Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong
Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariff of the Company's recently
revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for
plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental
place, Southampton.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,
INSTITUTED UNDER TRUST TO COUNTERACT THE
SYSTEM OF ADULTERATION AND FRAUD NOW
PREVAILING IN THE TRADE, AND TO PROMOTE THE
PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. (Founder of the Insti-
tution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq. (one of the Contributors).
Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.
Central Establishment—76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.
Branch Establishments—35, Great Marylebone-street, Port-
land-place, London; and 13, Swan-street, Manchester.

The Agency is instituted for a period of 10 years.
Its objects are to counteract the system of adulteration and
fraud now prevailing in the trade; to deal as agents for the
consumers in purchasing the articles for their consumption, and
for the producers in selling their produce; to promote the
progress of the principle of Association; to find employment for
co-operative associations by the collection of orders to be exe-
cuted under especial guarantee to the customers.

A commercial firm, acting under the permanent control of
trustees, has been found the safer and more acceptable mode of
carrying out these objects according to law. The agency con-
sists, therefore, of trustees, contributors, subscribers, and a
commercial partnership.

The capital required for the wholesale and retail business
having been supplied by the founder and the first contributors,
no express call is made at present, either for contributions or
subscriptions. The capital will be further increased after the
public have been made acquainted with the objects of the insti-
tution, and have experienced its mode of dealing.

Customers, after three months' regular dealing, are entitled to
a bonus, to be fixed according to the amount of their trans-
actions by the council of the agency, consisting of the trustees
and partners.

After payment of all expenses, salaries, profits, and losses
returned to contributors, subscribers, and regular customers,
the general profits are to be accumulated, part to form a reserve
fund, and part to promote co-operative associations.
Business transacted wholesale and retail. Subscribers, Co-
operative Stores, Working Men's Associations, Regular Customers,
and the Public supplied.

The Agency intended hereafter to undertake the execution of
all orders for any kind of articles or produce; their operations
for the present are restricted to GROCERIES, WINES, and
ITALIAN ARTICLES, as a specimen of what can be done with
the support of co-operative customers.

Rules have been framed and printed to enable any number
of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of
the country, to form themselves into "Friendly Societies" for
enjoying the benefit of Co-operative Stores. To be sent by post
to parties forwarding four stamps.

Particulars of the nature and objects of the Central Co-
operative Agency, with a Digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be
found in the printed report of a meeting held at the Central Office
of the Agency. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four
stamps.

A list of articles with the wholesale prices for Co-operative
Stores, and a detailed Catalogue for private customers, will also
be sent by post on payment of one postage stamp for the Whole-
sale List, and two for the Catalogue.

Particulars, Rules, List, and Catalogue will be forwarded im-
mediately on receipt of ten postage stamps.

All communications to be addressed to M.M. Lechevalier,
Woodin, Jones, and Co., at the Central-office, 76, Charlotte-
street, Fitzroy-square.

"ORDERS FOR THE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKING
MEN ALREADY IN EXISTENCE—BUILDERS, PRINTERS,
BAKERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, NEEDLEWOMEN—
CAN BE SENT THROUGH THE AGENCY, AND WILL
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION."

London: Printed by ROBERT PATMAN (of No. 3, Chesham-terrace, in the
Parish of Kensington, Middlesex), at the Office of Robert Patman and
Joseph Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St.
Dunstan-in-the-West, in the City of London; and published by JAMES
CLAYTON, Jun., of and at the Publishing-office, No. 76, Strand, in the
Parish of St. Clement, Domes, in the City of Westminster.—Saturday,
September 13, 1851.